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Soviet Union

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CONTINUING CASTIGATION OF COUNTERFORCE DIRECTIVE 59

Simonyan Reaction

LD142322 Moscow In Italian to Italy 2100 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Gen Rair Simonyan, our observer on military affairs, comments on the new U.S. nuclear strategy proclaimed by the American President in Directive No 59.

This strategy boils down to the global strengthening of the U.S. war potential as an instrument for attaining hegemonistic objectives and for arrogating the right to impose on other countries its own diktat, for carrying out aggressive acts and war adventures in any part of the world. As with the concepts of the 1950's, the new strategy aims at intensifying the policy of confrontation with the socialist world and the national liberation movements, at reviving the atmosphere of international tension and the cold war.

Special emphasis has been laid on limited nuclear war in which the USSR appears as the opponent of the United States. This is an old military concept. For example it was elaborated in 1972 by the then U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara. The present leadership of the Pentagon manipulates the principle on the defense of the interests of national security and tries to revive the idea of the first blow.

Beside the theoretical elaborations, the United States is working hard to create the technical-material basis for conducting a limited nuclear war. The military expenditure of the United States in the 1981 financial year exceeds $(5.7) billion. The production of intercontinental ballistic missiles with mobile capacity has been set in motion, and also of submarines equipped with the new Trident missiles, and the air-to-ground cruise missiles.

All these facts are the components of the first blow strategic weapons. The inclusion of the concept of limited nuclear war in the new strategy makes it possible, in Washington's opinion, to inculcate in people the idea of the acceptability of such a war and of the need to create the respective potential. In its turn, the creation of this potential must, according to the Pentagon's calculations, make it possible to break the approximate balance of strategic forces which has been created between the USSR and the United States and thus obtain supremacy.

The authors of the new strategy also endorse the concept of a Eurostrategic nuclear war. This concept lies at the base of the decision taken by NATO last December for the production and deployment in Western Europe of American medium-range nuclear missiles. It has been decided to deploy these missiles basically in Britain, the FRG and Italy. The strategic nuclear arsenal of the West European countries, and especially of Great Britain, is regarded as an integral part of NATO's Eurostrategic arsenal. These forces, according to the calculations of the new concept's architects, are relied upon to lead automatically without the use of American strategic offensive weapons to the Eurostrategic war against the USSR and the other countries of the Warsaw Pact.

The Eurostrategic nuclear forces are regarded as the most effective method of intimidation and as capable of changing the balance of power in the European theater of war in favor of the North Atlantic bloc. According to the plans of the Pentagon and NATO strategists, the nuclear blows in the deep zones of the USSR would be inflicted from Western Europe by the Pershing and cruise missiles and not from U.S. territory. In such a case the counterblows of the USSR would be inflicted not on American territory but on NATO's European countries.

The West German magazine STERN expressed this idea as follows: Washington would like to see the forces of the USSR weakened in a limited atomic war on the borders of Europe while the United States smilingly looks on with pleasure from a distance.

By forcing the European allies to adopt the new concept, Washington tries to make them fully dependent on its adventurous objectives whose attainment, however, must take place at the expense of Europe's vital interests. People in Washington and NATO speak much of the growth in the military potential of the Warsaw Pact and of the need to restore NATO's military balance. In reality, as confirmed by statements by Pentagon leaders, Washington is trying to achieve military supremacy over the USSR.

Muskie 'Irritation'

LD141459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 80 p 5

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Not Even the Secretary of State is Warned..."]

[Text] New York, 11 August--Further evidence of the inconsistency and lack of coordination of the White House's policy has been provided by a statement from U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie, who has expressed open dissatisfaction at his exclusion from the resolution of extremely important military and foreign policy questions. In an interview with journalists the head of the foreign policy department stated with irritation that he was not notified of the change in the administration's military strategy and the switch to the so-called doctrine of limited nuclear war. Muskie learned only from newspapers of Presidential Directive 59.

It was only after this, the press reports, that Pentagon boss H. Brown telephoned the secretary of state and suggested he familiarize himself in detail with the presidential directive this week.

The explanation of the belated invitation to the secretary of state is that the doctrine was devised in the Pentagon with active assistance from Z. Brzezinski, the President's assistant for national security affairs. Not only the State Department, but also the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, whose direct functions include the elaboration of military programs, had no part in the process of its adoption.

In this connection local commentators are suggesting that the secretary of state was deliberately not included on the list of "trusted individuals." When he was still a senator E. Muskie actively opposed the attempts by former U.S. Defense Secretary J. Schlesinger to foist this doctrine on the country, believing it only increases the risk of nuclear war.

The administration, the Washington POST writes, needed the switch to a doctrine of limited nuclear war in order to justify the colossal spending on new strategic armaments.

An "illusion" that will lead only to a new spiral of the arms race, to the failure of SALT talks and to huge appropriations for new mass-destruction weapons is what the New York TIMES called the new White House "initiative." "The most dangerous aspect of the so-called 'new strategy' is the tendency to regard nuclear war as increasingly acceptable and hence as increasingly likely," the newspaper writes. "If state leaders and the public believe that a nuclear war can be reduced merely to the destruction of military targets and that it can be won, it will inevitably be brought nearer. In this case the political goal will be not to avoid war, but to win it."

Presidential Directive 59, which essentially boils down to the concept of limited nuclear war, is evidence that what is continuing to prevail in Washington is not considerations of commonsense, but unchecked ambitions verging on the loss of all sense of reality.

'Apocalyptic Consequences'

LD142251 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1000 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] We follow now with a commentary by political observer Spartak Beglov. He assesses the new nuclear strategy of the United States and its likely effects on Western Europe. This is what he writes: Millions of people throughout the world are coming to realize the ominous significance of President Carter's latest directive for a new American nuclear strategy, the one he signed a few days ago 35 years after the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In keeping with this directive a limited nuclear war is possible. A limited war, yes, but also a nuclear war. So a nuclear war is conceivable and Washington is acting accordingly, trying to gear its military machinery towards that inconceivable objective.

Without a doubt the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI is quite right in its evaluation of the new doctrine. The paper says the emphasis on enemy military targets in fact enhances the danger of a nuclear holocaust. The new strategy, it says, is designed to lull one's vigilance. And the STUTTGARTEN ZEITUNG of West Germany has hit the nail on the head by saying: We are offered a limited nuclear war, or rather a limited pandemonium, as if this could guarantee our life.

I think it's all the more difficult to put up with it now that there is some hope of international tensions being relieved and of warding off the threat of a nuclear war. This is, by the way, the theme of the second conference on the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty in Geneva. The Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in a message to the conference has again urged nuclear disarmament and stressed that Soviet policy priorities focus on stopping the production of nuclear weapons, their full elimination, and a complete ban on nuclear testing.

Not long ago the Soviet Union proposed talks on nuclear missiles in Europe involving the United States and the Soviet Union. So far the United States has not given any reply. Instead, it has come up with Presidential Directive 59 concerning a limited and drawn-out nuclear war. It will be pertinent for the United States' allies to ask their chief partner why would the United States rather have Western Europe incinerated in a nuclear holocaust than consider the Soviet proposal? To all appearances the United States wanted to preempt such talks by giving a doctrinal excuse for the new nuclear missiles being foisted on Western Europe. The West Europeans are alarmed and understandably so. As things stand, the United States intends to make them nuclear hostages of force. To make the assurance doubly sure, Washington offers two things: The NATO decision to saddle Europe with a new generation of nuclear missiles--Tomahawks, Pershings and Tridents--and new doctrines elevating those missiles into a first-strike capacity targeted on the Soviet Union. One of the authors of the presidential directive, Zbigniew Brzezinski, is trying to drum up support for the new doctrine by pointing to its advantages--that is, it could break the apocalyptic formula: either all-out annihilation or renunciation of nuclear weapons altogether. In more mundane terms the new theory sanctions the use of nuclear weapons and absolves trigger-happy fireeaters itching to push a nuclear button. However, it is hard to see how Mr Brzezinski intends to keep the United States from the apocalyptic consequences of a limited and drawn-out war involving the use of weapons triggering off the chain reaction leading to an all-out holocaust.

ZAGLADIN SEES NEED FOR TALKS ON MID-RANGE MISSILES

LD142145 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Aug 80

["The Way We See It" program]

[Text] The problem of war and peace is equally important to both East and West. The present aggravation of the international situation has given rise to talk that the world is gradually drifting to the brink of the new war.

Is there a strong likehood of a new war in the near future? This question was put recently by a [word indistinct] of Luxembourg Radio and Television to Professor Vadim Zagladin, deputy head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee. Here is the professor's reply:

It goes without saying that the situation in the world is rather complicated. The war menace is still around, and there are forces that are going ahead with war preparations. The arms race is continuing, and there are many material preparations for a war. We all know that there still exist hotbeds of tension. But we in the Soviet Union still [word indistinct] that there are objective requisites as well as open, public and political forces that are working against a return to the cold war, not to speak of a real hot war, a thermonuclear war. These forces are capable of ensuring normal peaceful coexistence among states with differingsocial systems. The road to peaceful coexistence, to a peaceful settlement of international issues, lies through negotiation. The matter should be predicated on the fundamental principle of equal security and respect of mutual interests.

The Soviet Union is resolved to prevent the escalation of present tensions into a tragedy. Ours is a [word indistinct] doctrine, and we shall never adopt any doctrine other tnan a defensive one. However, more often than not the Western media refer to the Soviet preponderance in tanks as well as to the Soviet SS-20 missles, capable of reaching any target in Europe. It is being asked in this context: If the Soviet Union is guided by peaceful intentions, why then this arsenal? First of all I'd like to call your attention to the following aspects: The West manipulates with exaggerated data on our arms levels in Europe. To be more exact, these data are artifically blown up out of all proportion. But as things stand--and this has been quite awhile--(?there is) a rough military and strategic balance in Europe. Up to last October the West conceded that, and many sober-minded political leaders still admit this. All talk about the upset balance of strength in Europe, because the Soviet Union allegedly modernised its intermediate range weapons, is an invention of the first [word indistinct]. The Soviet leaders have stated on more than one occasion that for about 10 years now the Soviet Union has not increased its military potential in Europe. Now the West points to missiles which it has dubbed as SS-20. Yes, but other missiles were before that, and they had about the same range as the SS-20 missiles. However, a total number of our launchers and the overall capacity of charges is now even less than before, and consequently there is no military edge on the part of the Soviet Union.

Some otherpoints should be likewise taken into consideration. The nuclear weapons which we have in the European part of the Soviet Union are there to counterpose the American for forces of forward-based strategy which have been in Europe for any years now. These are nuclear missile-on carrying submarines, aircraft equipped with air-to-ground missiles capable of reaching Soviet territory, and so on. Under these circumstances the deployment of new Americanrockets in Western Europe would change the situation drastically. It would disrupt the existing balance and would force us to take the appropriate steps to restore that balance, and this would mean the onset of a new spiral of the arms drive in the continent.

Now, is there a way out? What should be done to avoid such a turnabout? Yes indeed, there is a way out. We have repeatedly made proposals to discuss the issue of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. We made this offer to the Americans during the SALT I negotiations and then while negotiating SALT II, and later during the Vienna talks with President Carter when SALT II was signed.

Lastly, in October and November of 1979 we again proposed to NATO member countries to discuss that issue. But NATO responded by deciding to produce a new generation of weaponry--Pershing and cruise missiles. But even then we did not abandon efforts to start a dialogue. The Soviet Union's subsequent initiatives have been keynoted by a determination to proceed from the sole basis at such talks as suggested last summer.

Taking into account NATO's stand, the Soviet Union leaves another option open. We have expressed readiness to discuss issues related to intermediate-range nuclear weapons even before the satisfaction of SALT II. Naturally the talks should also center on the United States' forward-based delivery systems simultaneously and in conjunction with theater nuclear weapons. Naturally, possible accords could become effectual only after SALT II is in force.

These proposals are receiving lively comments in the West. Many questions are being asked, specifically about the types of weaponry and about concrete conditions for stopping the rivalry in building up (?arsenals). These actually are the issues to be discussed at the talks. The taste of the pudding lies in the eating. So let's get down to negotiations in earnest.

'INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR FUEL CENTERS' FOR IAEA MONITORING ADVOCATED

LD141507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 80 p 6

[I. Georgiyev article under the rubric "Disarmament Is a Command of the Times": "The Atom in Man's Service"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union and the other states which advocate the consistent implementation of the nonproliferation principle view effective control by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] as an important component in the system of measures aimed at preventing nuclear weapons from creeping across the world.

In a letter to the IAEA director general the Soviet Government noted that "the principle of full control is an essential condition for ensuring effective guarantees capable of preventing the utilization of nuclear materials, equipment and technology to create nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices."

The majority of states which are signatories of the treaty and a number of states which have not acceded to the treaty where the agency exercises control in accordance with its statute have already concluded control agreements on guarantees. The IAEA controls over 320 major nuclear installations: nuclear power stations, uranium enrichment plants, plants for the production of nuclear power station fuel and the regeneration of irradiated fuel, research reactors and atomic piles [kriticheskiye sborki]. In countries which do not have nuclear weapons, the overwhelming majority of nuclear materials, including plutonium and enriched uranium, are under international control.

The agency has recently done a considerable amount of work to improve the methods and technique of control, to improve inspection procedures, particularly for multiple-stage nuclear fuel cycle enterprises, and to introduce an improved system for processing information relating to guarantees. All this has increased its efficiency. However, in recent years the expansion and complication of the IAEA's activity in applyin guarantees has not been backed up sufficiently by the development of corresponding organizational and technical control means. [paragraph continues]

That is why one of the agency's most important tasks in the sphere of increasing the efficiency of control is the speediest completion of the development of a full complex of methods and procedures for guarantees for all types of nuclear installations, primarily for the "sensitive" stages of the nuclear fuel cycle, and also the consolidation of the guarantees' material and technical base.

The large-scale development of world nuclear power and of fuel cycle enterprises puts on the agenda the need to take technical and organizational measures to reinforce the nonproliferation regime alongside political decisions. The IAEA program for creating international and regional nuclear fuel centers and international plutonium and irradiated fuel stores deserves attention. The essence of the idea is that countries with small and medium nuclear power development programs would construct only nuclear power stations on their own territories, while all the production facilities servicing the power station, primarily the processing of irradiated fuel, the treatment and disposal of radioactive waste, the manufacture of fresh fuel and possibly other stages of the fuel cycle would be located in mutinational centers situated in a limited number of work locations. The implementation of this program would not only make it possible to organize the most effective IAEA control but would also promote the speedier and more economical development of the nuclear power industry, particularly in countries with a small industrial potential.

The experience of the Soviet Union, which is rendering technical assistance to many countries in building nuclear power stations, ensuring reliable and guaranteed fuel deliveries for the entire period of their service and taking back irradiated fuel, is a convincing example of the possibility of successfully satisfying countries' requirements for nuclear energy and of consolidating the nonproliferation regime. Nuclear power stations have been constructed and are under construction under these conditions in the GDR, Bulgaria, the CSSR, Hungar, Finland and a number of other countries. This approach supplements the idea of international fuel centers.

In recent years work on the consolidation of the nonproliferation regime has made considerable advances. As the IAEA annual reports note, no cases of nuclear materials being redirected for the production of weapons or other explosive devises have been recorded at installations delivered under IAEA guarantee. The implementation of the political, technical and organizational measures and proposals which are being discussed in the IAEA and at various international forums will promote the further consolidation of the nonproliferation regime and the expansion of the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy.

The struggle to reinforce the nonproliferation regime brooks no pauses or deferments. It must be waged on a broad front, on all salients and along all channels. The Soviet Union is fully determined to continue to march along this path.

SCHMIDT INTERVIEWED ON POSSIBLE NEW ROUND OF ARMS TALKS

LD141520 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 14 Aug, TASS--The FRG's Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt gave an interview to the newspaper NURNBERGER NACHRICHTEN. In the interview he touched upon a number of urgent problems of international politics.

To the question by the newspaper's correspondent whether chances for a continuation of the talks on arms control "disappeared", particularly after Warren Christopher, U.S. deputy secretary of state, visited Bonn, Helmut Schmidt said: "I do not see such a danger. Lull is not tantamount to inactivity."

He then pointed out the positive and constructive importance of the proposals which were advanced by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, during the Soviet-West German summit talks in Moscow.

"We adhere to the same view with the United States that the Soviet proposals concerning the talks should be thoroughly and constructively analysed within the NATO framework," Helmut Schmidt said.

"The normal process of preparation for the talks began immediately after my return from Moscow. It continues without delays and with due caution. I expect that official talks or a dialogue between West and East are to begin late in autumn or in winter", Helmut Schmidt pointed out.

The correspondent asked Helmut Schmidt whether the U.S. President's election campaign paralyzes the West's ability to act. The Soviet proposal which is intended for the Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe should have been made use of already now. If the two sides in central Europe withdraw the first batch of troops, that could develop a certain dynamics.

In answer to that question, the chancellor voiced conviction that the new proposals which were put forward by the Warsaw Treaty member-states in connection with the negotiations on mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe meet certain considerations of the West.

He said the North Atlantic Alliance is working out a reaction to the proposal of the East. The discussion of the question has already been started and it will or course be completed before the beginning of the next round of the Vienna negotiations.

According to Helmut Schmidt, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is going to the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe with "positive views" which are that the process started at the conference will be continued.

Touching upon his forthcoming meetings with Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the GDR's State Council, and Edward Gierek, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Helmut Schmidt emphasized that the leaders of Poland and the GDR "are full of determination to carry on the policy of cooperation and detente in Europe in the interests of peace". "How far ahead we shall move in this in the near future depends of course on the international situation, in the first place. This is why the fact that President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and I again established a dialogue between West and East was so important," the chancellor said.

COVERAGE OF DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN NEW YORK CONTINUES

'Keen Struggle' on Platform

LD151019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 80 p 5

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Democrats' Debate"]

[Text] New York, 12 August--The U.S. Democratic Party Convention continues in Madison Square Garden. At the demand of many delegates, on the first day there was a vote on procedural rules that would have declared the convention to be "open" and would not have committed delegates to vote for a particular candidate. This movement was directed against J. Carter, whose popularity in the country has fallen sharply, although he managed to collect the necessary number of votes from Democrats back in the primaries.

During the debate delegates sharply criticized the Carter administration's foreign and domestic policy. In particular, Senator G. McGovern, the Democratic Party's presidential nominee in 1972, vividly described the calamities befalling his voters in South Dakota as a result of increased military spending, the creation of the MX missile system and the "completely unjustified embargo on grain deliveries to the Soviet Union." All the residents of South Dakota, the senator stressed, are also typical of the population of other U.S. states.

However, under the conditions of so-called "American democracy," where everything is decided behind the scenes by party bosses, the "open" convention proposal was rejected. The figures: 1,936 delegates voted against it, 1,391 voted for it. After the results of the vote were announced, Senator E. Kennedy--Carter's main rival--held a press conference at which he stated he was withdrawing his candidacy. Judging by his remarks, he intends, in the party's interests, to support Carter in his future struggle to retain the presidency.

Despite the fact that J. Carter's supporters managed to withstand the movement for a so-called "open" convention, the press writes today, the results of the vote show how great is the dissatisfaction even among Democrats themselves at the policy of the current White House incumbent. A keen struggle is continuing on a number of fundamental planks of the election platform. Thus E. Kennedy and his supporters are demanding the inclusion of a commitment not to carry out anti-inflationary measures at the expense of the artificial stimulation of unemployment, and the adoption of a program to create 800,000 additional jobs. Opposition is also being expressed to the inclusion in the Democrats' platform of a decision on the faster creation of new types of armaments, including the MX nuclear missile complex.

Massive protest demonstrations against the United House's domestic and foreign policy are continuing outside Madison Square Garden.

Carter Acceptance Speech

LD151006 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0850 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] New York, 15 Aug (TASS)--TASS special correspondents Gennadiy Shishkin, Oleg Polyakovskiy and Yuriy Romantsov report:

The National Convention of the Democratic Party, which nominated J. Carter for president of the United States and W. Mondale for vice president, and also confirmed the party's election platform, has ended here.

At the final session a program speech was made by U.S. President J. Carter. In making this speech, he was in effect opening his election campaign, trying to present in the worst possible light his opponent R. Reagan, the presidential candidate of the Republican Party, and to present the activities of his own administration in the most favorable possible light.

Trying to make political capital out of the feeling of growing concern aroused among broad circles of Americans by the extremely reactionary and militarist positions of the Republicans' program, J. Carter accused them of "living in a fantasy world, in which there is no place for all the complex changes which have taken place since World War II in the international situation."

According to J. Carter, it is not the ruling Democratic administration but the opposition Republicans, who are "risking international confrontation, and an uncontrolled, unmanageable and hopeless nuclear arms race."

However, when the President moved on to the question of how his administration intends to build its policy in the "real world" and not in the "world of fantasy," he in effect adopted the same positions as the Republicans he is criticizing. His speech was permeated by a militarist spirit, a desire to continue the arms race and to increase military expenditure. I have been engaged in building up our military might, he declared. Each year since I have been President, we have provided a real buildup in military potential. "Our modernized strategic forces, the increased might of NATO, the Trident submarine, cruise missiles and rapid deployment force," J. Carter boasted, "all guarantee that we have fallen behind nobody."

Criticizing the program of the Republican Party, the President had quite a few words to say about the danger of "beginning a general nuclear arms race," of the danger that "any subsequent chances of achieving a mutual and balanced reduction in nuclear arms could be lost" and that "in such an arms race there can be no winners, on the contrary, all the people of the world could be losers."

Such warnings, however, run counter to the actions of his own administration, which have led to the exacerbation of the international situation and have whipped up the arms race. It was none other than the present President who indefinitely postponed the ratification of the Soviet-American SALT II agreement. And it was under pressure from Washington that the United States' allies had the decision to produce and deploy in West Europe the new American medium-range nuclear missiles, aimed at the Soviet Union, imposed on them.

J.Carter asserted that in his decisions, he had "acted responsibly." This "responsible attitude by the President," as was apparent from his speech, was demonstrated, among other things, by attempts to boycott the Olympic games in Moscow, to stop grain sales to the Soviet Union and other anti-Soviet actions.

It is well known, however, how all this turned out. As a result of such "measures," the only sufferers were American athletes and sports fans, and also American farmers.

Trying at all costs to secure the support of the influential Zionist lobby, J. Carter sang the praises of his role in building up Israel's military potential. "I am proud", he said, "that half of all the aid which our country has provided for Israel in the 32 years of its existence has been given during the period of my administration."

It was no coincidence that J. Carter's entire speech was devoted to polemics and reproaches against the Republicans. The President was simply in no position to present the activities of his administration, particularly in the foreign policy field, in an attractive light.

Despite Victory Carter Unpopular

LD150915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondent S. Kondrashov dispatch: "Differences Remain: At the U.S. Democratic Party Convention"]

[Text] New York--The U.S. Democratic Party's National Convention opened in New York Monday. It is to nominate the presidential candidate and approve the party platform, which it will present to the voters. According to an American political tradition the incumbent president usually runs for a second term. Jimmy Carter is no exception, having made the corresponding announcement back at the end of last year.

However, despite this tradition which, as it were, prohibits opposition within the party's ranks to a President wishing to stay on for a second term, Carter was faced with a serious rival at the end of last year--Senator Edward Kennedy. He risked issuing a challenge in the belief that the risk was not all that great, as the President was also lagging a long way behind the senator in terms of popularity with Americans. The struggle heated up in earnest, although Senator Kennedy's original calculations did not justify themselves.

Carter was helped greatly by the business of the American hostages in Tehran--rather, not a business but an artificially cultivated hysteria which inflamed the passions of the American chauvinist. As for the senator, the magnetism of his name resulting from the tragic fate of his two brothers proved insufficient to defeat the man who controls the White House levers. Moreover, as came to light during the primaries, the senator's reputation was damaged by the still remembered incident of more than 10 years ago, when he was not without blame for the death of a young girl named Mary Kopechne.

If you add to this the fact that Edward Kennedy has not put forward a constructive program in the domestic and foreign policy spheres, you will see clearly the main reason why Carter secured a significant advantage in the primaries, which were held in more than 30 states from January through June, and secured the votes for his nomination for president at the Democratic Convention. And yet, even while winning victories over his rival, Carter has remained, in the opinion of Americans, an extremely unpopular president who has failed to curb inflation and unemployment and who is incompetent in international affairs. And this vulnerability of his encouraged Kennedy to continue to struggle.

The result is a paradox: The Republicans, not in power, came to their July convention in Detroit with one clear candidate. But uncertainty has existed among the Democrats, the ruling party, until these August days. Let us add the record drop in Carter's prestige registered by recent public opinion polls, his lagging behind Republican candidate Reagan, as indicated by the same polls, the sensational disclosure of his brother Billy's scandalous behavior....

If we add all this, we will understand the reasons for Edward Kennedy's preconvention optimism--both for show and, to some extent, real. All the streets around Madison Square Garden, where the convention is meeting, had been cordoned off with kilometers of blue-painted wooden police barriers. Hundreds of New York policemen and plainclothes detectives were standing guard over the convention, preventing the eruption of hotbeds of protest which were smoldering here and there. "Dump Carter," "Get Rid of Carter"--these were the protesters' slogans.

However, a more serious danger was stalking the master of the White House within the walls of Madison Square Garden itself, in its vast arena filled with thousands of people. Senator Kennedy's last move was to hold an "open convention," that is, to free the delegates from their obligation to vote for the man whom they had supported during the primaries and thereby try to take Carter's majority from him. But the President refused categorically to release his delegates, and his aides and strategists mounted a determined counteroffensive against the idea of an "open convention."

And then on the first day of the convention a procedural but essentially fundamental question was being decided--whether or not to release the delegates from their obligation, in nominating the presidential candidate, to vote as they had previously promised. Kennedy was defeated in the vote on this issue: The majority went for Carter, and this means that he has also been ensured a majority on Wednesday, when the presidential candidates will be nominated. It also means the disappearance of the variant of an "alternative candidate"--Vice President Mondale or Secretary of State Muskie--a variant which has figured prominently in the last few days.

Thus, after the first day of the convention it has become clear that the Republican Reagan and the Democrat Carter will struggle for the White House in November. There is also a third, independent candidate--John Anderson--with no chance of becoming president but in the position of a kind of political arbiter taking votes from the first two and thereby capable of influencing the outcome of the election.

ZARITSKIY WRITES ON 'DANGEROUS SYMBIOSIS' OF MILITARISTS

LD141539 [Editorial Report] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 32, 8 August 1980 published on pages 18-20 a 3,000-word article by B. Zaritskiy under the headline "Billions Which Smell of Gunpowder" describing the "dangerous symbiosis between those in power and the ringleaders of the military industry, whose outlines emerged many years ago." Claiming that U.S. congressmen are either bribed by the military-industrial complex or support it out of conviction, Zaritskiy states that the military corporations finance "all sorts of 'political action committees' of a militarist orientation" and discuss these corporations' influence in the economy. Dismissing claims that the arms industry eases the unemployment problem, Zaritskiy then argues that it would be wrong to believe that U.S. foreign policy is formed exlusively under pressure from the military-industrial complex and notes that the reasons for the "growing aggressiveness" of U.S. policy lies in the "objective coincidence of the interests of the military-industrial complex and the U.S. ruling circles' desire to achieve military superiority over the USSR." Finally, he discusses ways in which the military-industrial complex has allegedly been influencing the recent U.S. "move away from detente."

KULIK VIEWS BEIJING INDOCHINA POLICY

LD142215 Moscow TASS in English 2123 GMT 14 Aug 80

["What Is It That Causes Beijing's Displeasure?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 August, TASS--TASS political commentator Sergey Kulik writes:

The recent visit of the United Nations secretary general to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Thailand, the fruitful and constructive talks that Kurt Waldheim held in Hanoi are clearly not to the liking of Beijing. Now that the opening of the 35th session of the United Nations General Assembly is drawing nearer, the Chinese mass media which are spreading misinformation contain many materials aimed at discrediting the United Nations secretary general himself, alleging that his mission failed to achieve constructive results and was implemented all but contrary to the resolutions of the Security Council.

Special anger of Beijing was caused by the message of the Government of Vietnam, which the United Nations secretary general turned over to the Government of Thailand--the message which confirms the proposals on the settlement of the situation in Indochina that had been advanced at a recent conference in Vientiane of foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

Accusing Kurt Waldheim of "pro-Vietnamese attitudes" and describing his stand as "a plot to legalize the unlawful stay of foreign troops in Kampuchea", Beijing is, clearly, seeking to mislead the world public opinion. The main reason for the stay of Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea are the incessant subversive actions against the People's Republic of Kampuchea by Beijing and Washington. These forces are staying in Kampuchea at the request of its government, and, as Kurt Waldheim was told in Hanoi, they will be withdrawn when the risk of outside aggression and interference against the People's Republic of Kampuchea is removed.

Beijing's attacks on Kurt Waldheim's mission and on the proposals advanced by the Vientiane conference, the proposals that have met with broad support of the world public, show that the Beijing hegemonists who are closely coordinating their policy in Indochina with Washington intend to continue conducting their adventuristic expansionist course in the region. There is no other way to assess the crude sallies which Beijing made against the Vientiane proposals about signing by countries of Indochina of agreements with Thailand on non-aggression, on non-interference in each other's internal affairs, on not allowing the use of their territory by other countries for subversive activity.

In contrast to these initiatives opening the road for genuine normalization of the situation in Indochina and precluding the outside interference of the hegemonistic and imperialist forces in the affairs of countries of Southeast Asia, Chinese diplomacy is backing in every way the clearly unacceptable proposal of Thailand to create the so-called "one of peace and security" on the Thai side. The aim of these proposals is to create a threat to security of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, to legalize the conditions for subversive activity of the reactionary forces against Kampuchea.

Beijing nervous reaction to Kurt Waldheim's visit, its rehashing of hackneyed and groundless accusations levelled at Vietnam are the evidence of the vulnerability and weakness of the Chinese stand. The destinies of peace and security, of stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia will be decided not in Beijing and not in Washington. They are the concern of all sovereign states of the region.

SOUTH KOREAN MILITARY BEGIN TRIAL OF KIM DAE-JUNG

LD141556 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Tokyo, 14 Aug, TASS--The Seoul military tribunal began the trial of Kim Dae-jung, the well known political and public figure and former presidential candidate. He and 23 other participants in the movement for democratisation of the country--scientists, leaders of the student movement and religious leaders--were charged with "preparing a coup d'etat", distributing subversive information, "prejudicing the security of the country", etc. They are threatened with the death penalty.

The frame-up of the South Korean patriots was conceived by the South Korean junta, headed by General Chon Tu-hwan with the object of intimidating the participants in the manifestations against the bloody dictatorship, which are gaining ground in the country.

Terror is indeed rampant in the south of the Korean Peninsula today. Thousands of freedom and human rights champions are being imprisoned. Wholesale victimisation of participants in the working class movement is under way. Dozens of active trade unionists are being sent to prison in South Korea. All employees "whose moods are not anticommunist enough," are being expelled from the machinery of government.

The Seoul junta hypocritically announced plans for the "democratisation" of the country recently to counter the wave of protests sweeping the country in view of the barbarous massacre of participants in the people's uprising in Kwangju, where South Korean punitive detachments killed over 3,000 civilians in May last. "Elections" to the National Assembly were scheduled for the autumn of this year and "presidential elections" for July next. General Chon Tu-hwan, the ringleader of the junta, seeks to remove from the political arena all possible rivals in the struggle for power and to become president himself.

The latter-day dictator earned full approval and support from the ruling quarters of the United States and Japan. The South Korean junta, standing at the brink of political and financial failure, is getting millions of dollars and yens in subsidies and also military aid.

The South Korean patriots, however, are not going to surrender in the struggle against the junta's bloody tyranny. Their struggle is broadly supported by all freedom loving peoples of the world.

Paris, 14 Aug, TASS--"The life of Kim Dae-jung must be saved", writes the newspaper L'HUMANITE. The Seoul dictatorship started the trial of this prominent participant in the South Korean opposition whose activity is symbolizing the resistance of the population of South Korea to the terror of the Seoul dictatorship that is backed by the United States. The newspaper stresses that Washington is striving to present the ring leader of the Seoul regime Chon Tu-hwan as the "champion of law and order" though that general is staging wholesale arrests of participants in the democratic movement. 17 thousand South Korean patriots waging the struggle for the restoration of the fundamental human rights were thrown into jails in South Korea.

Havana, 14 Aug, TASS--The Cuban movement for peace and sovereignty of peoples condemned resolutely the trial of Kim Dae-jung. The statement of that representative public organisation circulated here says that the life of Kim Dae-jung is threatened. The bloody Seoul regime seeks to do away with this prominent South Korean fighter for democracy.

JAPANESE INTENTION TO JOIN UN PEACE-KEEPING FORCE CRITICIZED

LD142328 Moscow TASS in English 2244 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Tokyo, 14 Aug, TASS--The circles of the Foreign Ministry of Japan harbour plans of including the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" in the United Nations peace-keeping force. The newspaper YOMIURI reported on Wednesday that a possibility of sending Japanese military personnel abroad in the composition of such forces was mentioned, specifically, by Hirohiko Otsuka, director of the Foreign Ministry's Department of Planning and Research. Speaking in the commission for the affairs of the cabinet of the upper chamber of parliament, he noted, however, that an obstacle to this is put by the present Constitution of Japan which bans the sending of Japanese troops abroad. These plans are seemingly prompted by good intentions for it is asserted that the participation of Japanese servicemen in the United Nations forces will "increase Japan's contribution to ensuring peace and security in various areas of the world".

In reality, these plans are motivated by the growing striving of certain circles of Japan to bypass constitutional bans and to give the seal of legality to the bringing of Japanese armed forces to the world arena, the armed forces which, it should be noted, were created in violation of Article Nine of the Constitution that renounces wars and creation of army.

The recently published report of the special committee of the Foreign Ministry of Japan for the shaping of the policy and planning "on ensuring security in the eighties", the report that outlined the military-strategic line of the ministry for the decade ahead, advanced the dangerous idea that Japan's diplomacy must be consolidated by force. As the initial step in this direction, the supporters of the aggressive foreign policy course hope to ensure "legalizing" of the sending of Japanese forces abroad.

Bringing Japanese armed forces to the world arena has actually been sanctioned already when early this year the government gave consent to the participation of Japanese warships and planes in the multinational naval exercises "Rimpac-80" that were held in the Pacific under the auspices of Washington.

JAPANESE 'MILITARIZATION' BASED ON PRETEXT OF SOVIET 'THREAT'

LD141351 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Aug 80 p 1

[Stanislav Modenov "International Review": "On the Road of Militarization"]

[Excerpts] Japan spends approximately the same amount on military purposes as Britain and France. But it has long outstripped many capitalist countries in its military spending growth rate. Over the last 20 years Japan's military budget has increased thirteenfold and now totals approximately $9.3 billion. If military appropriations increased by 6-7 percent annually on average in the seventies, in fiscal 1981 they will increase by approximately 10 percent.

The plan is to use these enormous resources to buy the latest combat airplanes from the United States, to build ships and submarines, to equip military installations on U.S. Army bases in Japan and for other purposes. The government does not hide the fact that it intends to cover the cost of this record spending by further reducing appropriations for social needs and also by increasing taxes.

What pretexts will Tokyo not think up to justify the swift buildup of military strength! Allusions are made to the unstable international situation, arguments advanced about the need to have armed forces which correspond to the economic might of the capitalist world's second-biggest power, and dubious assertions are put forward that increasing military potential will help the country conduct a more independent foreign policy. [paragraph continues]

But in the "propaganda backing" for the militarist plans, the main gamble is still on beating out the hackneyed myth of the "Soviet military threat".

The anti-Soviet trend in Tokyo's military policy is not a new phenomenon. However its scale in recent years has exceeded anything that has been observed before. Taking part in depicting the most frightening stories about the "threat from the north" are not only government representatives but also writers, journalists and scholars. As though to order, hysterical essays such as "The Russians Have Landed," "World War II and Japan" and so forth were brought out onto the counters of book shops. The story is always the same: Soviet troops land on Hokkaido and in a short time seize the whole of Japan.

The ordinary citizen is literally deafened with fabrications about the Soviet Union's "aggressiveness," and attempts are made to convince him of the urgent need to step up military potential on this pretext. Certain papers are also making their own contribution to the unscrupulous campaign. Thus, ASAHI recently published a report on exercises held by the 6th Division of the "Self-Defense Forces." In it the author unambiguously appeals for unstinting spending for military purposes. Seeing that the soldiers in the exercises were not using live ammunition, the correspondent laments: "Is an army like this really capable of defending Japan?"

But against whom must Japan be defended? The Soviet people, as is known, are busy with creative labor and have no intention of attacking anyone at all. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed that "talk about the so-called 'Soviet threat' is no more than a clear fabrication by the enemies of the relaxation of international tension." Soviet people regard the industrious Japanese people with respect and sincerely wish to live in peace and friendship with them.

The United States and Beijing, acting in the same direction, are trying with increasing persistence to push Japan into the quagmire of militarism. The U.S. administration here is letting it be clearly known that the future development of the whole complex of bilateral relations will depend on how actively Japan builds up its armaments. Yielding to the U.S. diktat, the Japanese Government adopted the decision a year earlier than planned to complete the fulfilling of the latest 5-year plan to build up the "Self-Defense Forces" in 1980-1984.

Tokyo is being persistently pushed by the Beijing hegemonists into increasing its military potential and further strengthening the Japanese-American military alliance. The Chinese leaders are inspiring the Japanese Government with the idea that it is necessary to "turn Japan into a military power" and to more than double military spending in comparison with the present level. Beijing even proposes "joint actions" in unlawful territorial claims on the USSR.

Thirty-five years ago at the end of World War II, Japanese Ambassador in Moscow Sato wrote: "As soon as we joined the anti-Comintern Pact, our foreign policy suffered the most complete bankruptcy.... In the future we must clearly acknowledge our past mistakes and radically change our foreign policy."

Remembering the lessons of the past, millions of Japanese today actively condemn the policy of militarizing the country, which is drawing it into aggressive alliances directed against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries created on the U.S. initiative. Progressive forces and democratic organizations in Japan are mobilizing peace supporters in a resolute struggle to turn the country into a peaceful and neutral state. This struggle, it was noted in the Japanese Communist Party 15th Congress resolution, will be one of the main trends of the national movement in the eighties.

KARMAL MESSAGE, KABUL MOOD DURING MOSLEM HOLIDAY NOTED

LD142323 Moscow TASS in English 2142 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, 14 August, TASS--The capital of Afghanistan looks colourful these days. The population is widely observing the Moslem religious holiday, Id al-Fitr, which began after the month of the religious fast--Ramadan. People dressed in bright national clothes are strolling the streets of Kabul, exchange greetings and presents, call on one another. Brightly decorated merry-go-rounds have been set up for the children. Few cars can be seen in the streets: The people are resting.

The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal, congratulated the people on the Id al-Fitr holiday in a special message. The message stresses that this is the first holiday of this kind observed by the believers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan after the beginning of the second stage of the April revolution which guaranteed believers complete freedom of conscience and religious worship. Babrak Karmal urged the people of the country to strengthen unity further for building a new, free and progressive society and for overcoming backwardness.

ALLEGATIONS OF FLAMETHROWER USE IN AFGHANISTAN DENIED

LD142228 Moscow TASS in English 2220 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 14 Aug, TASS--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The London DAILY TELEGRAPH came out today with another batch of anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet insinuations, alleging that Soviet forces in Afghanistan used flame throwers in the area of Ghazi. A conclusion is made from this that Soviet forces started using napalm in Afghanistan. In an effort to make this vicious anti-Soviet allegations look plausible, a correspondent of the DAILY TELEGRAPH concocts a fable that two regiments of the 14th Afghan Division "rebelled" and that these "rebels" according to THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, were "smoked out of their burrows".

Such an anti-Soviet lie is, apparently, aimed at Philistines duped by Western propaganda, at those who are being intimidated for many years in succession with the allegations about "Soviet menace" now in Africa, now in Latin America, and now even on the moon. As to Afghanistan and the real state of affairs in that country, the Western bourgeois press has no wish to face facts. The point is that there was no "rebellion" in the 14th Afghan Division. But the enemies of the Afghan revolution wish to come up with some "news" about Afghanistan every day so as to slander the Afghan Government, and to denigrate the disinterested Soviet assistance to the Afghan people. This is how lies about all sort of "uprisings", "battles for Kabul", "burnt-down villages" appear.

The Afghan Government declared more than once that Soviet forces are staying in Afghanistan with the sole aim of protecting the people of Afghanistan from outside aggression. Soviet forces have no other tasks.

A certain French Doctor Patric Labourte spent three weeks among Afghan counter-revolutionaries. Despite his anti-Soviet convictions, when giving an interview in the French television programme TF-1, he admitted that he had not seen any direct signs of bombing of peaceful Afghan villages by Soviet planes.

The Afghan people, all patriotic and revolutionary forces of Afghanistan are dealing ever more crushing blows at the counter-revolution, at bandits and mercenaries. Mopping-up operations are being successfully concluded in a number of areas of Afghanistan to rid them of counter-revolutionary gangs that were trying to arrest the development of the April revolution through terror, through setting on fire schools and hospitals, burning down crops. Local peaceful people help the Afghan Armed Forces, security units and active party members to stop and seize enemies of new Afghanistan. There are all indications in Afghanistan now that the crash of the counter-revolution is inevitable and that new just society will triumph. But some die-hard Western politicians refuse to face the realities.

SUCCESSES OF 'VOLUNTEER SELF-DEFENSE DETACHMENTS' REPORTED

LD141527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 80 p 5

[Correspondent V. Baykov dispatch: "With the Population's Assistance"]

[Text] Kabul, 11 August--Afghanistan's population is giving security forces and army subunits increasingly active assistance in the struggle against the terrorist gangs sent in from abroad.

According to the BAKHTAR agency, workers, peasants and representatives of the intelligentsia from various provinces are joining volunteer self-defense detachments being created there.

The residents of the village of (Barugi) in Balkh Province decided to create such a detachment. They asked the authorities to issue them with weapons to combat the bandits, who are burning schools, mosques and crops.

Fulfilling the instructions of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Third Plenum regarding the intensification of the struggle against counter-revolution, the Afghan security forces have mounted a number of successful operations with active assistance from the population in recent days. In Herat Province a Basmak gang has been liquidated in (Inzhil) District. Two terrorist groups have been rendered harmless in Baghlan and Qondoz provinces.

STRENGTHENING PARTY UNITY SEEN AS 'VITAL CONCERN'

LD141301 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 32, 8 Aug 80 pp 14-15

[L. Mironov dispatch: "Ramadan in Kabul"]

[Excerpt] Kabul--Afghanistan today is typified by the great sociopolitical activeness of the most diverse strata of the population. This activeness has increased appreciably during the second stage of the April revolution. There have been congresses of teachers and medical workers, a conference of ulemas and a party-economic aktiv conference. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) Central Committee Third Plenum, at which Babrak Karmal delivered a report on tasks to step up the struggle against counterrevolution and to strengthen the armed forces, state security organs and public order, finished its work recently.

The July plenum was, as it were, a continuation of the work of the preceding, April plenum, which adopted a document as important as the party regulations. The plenum approved the "fundamental principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]," which, after approval by the Revolutionary Council, have in practice become the state's provisional fundamental law.

With reference to the July plenum's decisions, Barialay, chief of the PDPA Central Committee International Department, said in conversation with me:

"A process of the consolidation of patriotic and democratic forces which is laying the foundations for a united fatherland front is successfully under way in the country, and plans for developing the economy, the people's education system and public health are being implemented."

Comrade Barialay said that, thanks to widespread participation by the people's masses, this process has become irreversible, no matter how our enemies abroad may rage. The democratic power is strengthening not only in the capital and the provincial centers but also in remote areas--in districts and subdistricts. Public organizations are becoming increasingly active. The stabilization of the situation in the country is also promoted by the fact that in recent months the Afghan Army has carried out a number of successful operations to eliminate bandit formations.

The country reacts with profound satisfaction to each report of the widespread support and approval the DRA'S foreign policy initiatives have received from the world's progressive forces. This is easy to understand; after all, the state's endeavors are directed toward settling relations with all neighboring countries. The Soviet Union's international assistance is particularly greatly appreciated here. Especially since it came at a time when imperialism and its accomplices in China and in a number of reactionary states in the region had begun armed aggression against people's Afghanistan.

In the face of the difficult tasks shouldered by the party, the strengthening of the unity of party ranks is an increasingly vital concern. The new power's opponents are hoping to sow uncertainty and confusion in the country. The plenum made it the duty of all provincial, city and district party committees to seek to eliminate cliquishness and factional activity hampering party unity.

The question of strengthening the party's leadership of the armed forces and the security service and of improving their combat capability occupied a considerable place at the plenum. The Ministry of the Interior, the Democratic Youth Organization Executive Committee and the provincial and district party committees have been exhorted to pay more attention to forming detachments for the defense of the revolution and to enlisting in them increasingly broad strata of the patriotically minded population.

"Today a resolute and ruthless struggle against the forces of internal and external counterrevolution remains the people's main task," Barialay said at the end of our conversation. "So it is no accident that the plenum's slogan 'Direct All the Efforts of Party and People Toward Routing Counterrevolution' is so popular in the country."

In the "Frontline" Province

I was very aware of the popularity of this slogan when I visited Paktia Province on the Pakistani border. Paktia Province, which extends over hundreds of kilometers, is often called the "frontline" province here. There is no open warfare there, but bandit gangs enter Afghan territory via the province along the many camel trails and footpaths.

My trip through Paktia began at the city of Khost, 20 km from the border. The majestic sternness of nature here is astonishing; jumbled mountain massifs whose peaks tower in the sky. When the helicopter is decending it seems as though you can reach out and touch the tops of the tall solitary pines for which Paktia is famous.

Outwardly there is nothing to indicate that Khost is in one salient of counterrevolution's assaults. Stalls are open, the traders ensconced on soft cushions. Small camel caravans, loaded with goods, move slowly through the streets. [paragraph continues]

The role of taxicab is performed by undersized horses harnessed to two-wheeled carts. The new harvest is being gathered in the suburbs.

No, I do not want the reader to gain a false impression. When the dark southern night falls, you hear distant single shots and sometimes machine gun fire shattering the silence.

"The firing comes mostly from bandits who have managed to make their way here," I was told by Lt Col Ahmad Ali, commander of the Afghan Army's 25th Division, stationed in Khost. From the Matun Heights, which tower over the city, he pointed to several narrow passes visible in the distance. Through them, under cover of darkness, bandits enter the province, while those who have greeted with hostility the changes associated with the new stage of the April revolution try to flee Afghanistan's territory. The fugitives are mostly the leaders of feudal clans, tribal chieftains and clerics of reactionary inclinations, and rich people from among the comprador bourgeoisie. They are fleeing retribution for crimes against the Afghan people.

Some time ago in Kabul the open trial of a group of saboteurs was held. Answering the judge's questions, they described how on Pakistani territory the Afghan counterrevolution's ringleaders greet so-called emigres with open arms and how each such addition gladdens the notorious gulbuddin hekmatyar, who holds the reactionary terrorist "Islamic Party of Afghanistan." Many fugitives are immediately sent to the counterrevolutionary centers in Peshawar, Quetta, Chitral, Kohat and other cities, where they are trained and armed.

In the garden I was given the opportunity to meet with two former saboteurs trained by American and Beijing instructors. One of them, Mohammad Naim, used to be a large landowner and served as a colonel under the king. During the land reform he was deprived of his holdings in several provinces. Embittered, he left his homeland and fled to Pakistan. After a course in the science of sabotage, he was transferred onto Afghan soil. It was part of his mission to knock together new bandit gangs from among criminal elements and people resentful of the new power.

The other bandit, Reza Khan by name, was a functionary in the Maoist grouping that pretentiously calls itself the "National Organization for the Liberation of Afghanistan." Reza Khan recruited new members for his organization's combat groups and circulated all kinds of rumors defaming Afghanistan's friendship with the USSR. When they were arrested large consignments of weapons were confiscated from the secret addresses of both saboteurs.

Bandits such as Mohammad Naim and Reza Khan have scores of their own to settle with the revolution. But the common element that unites them is pathological hatred for the progressive transformations, which accord with the interests of the overwhelming majority of Afghans. Using the green banner of Islam as cover, they perpetrate crimes of monstrous brutality, casting aside all that is sacred.

But by no means are all Afghans greeted with open arms on Pakistan's territory. After all, among those who have found themselves in Pakistan there are many honest people confused by the lying propaganda. Those who refuse to join the bandit gangs are of no interest whatever to the counterrevolution's ringleaders and the Pakistani authorities. They are given neither housing nor grants from the abundant funds Hekmatyar and his accomplices receive from Western and certain Arab sources. Peacefully inclined refugees eke out a truly pitiful existence and make no secret of their wish to return home, but they are forcibly kept where they are.

The counterrevolutionary gangs are still succeeding in damaging the country and the people.. But, inspired by the revolution's successes, the patriots are augmenting their forces. At meetings of enterprise collectives and troop units they are expressing their firm support for the country's leadership and determination to struggle to implement the tasks set by the Third PDPA Central Committee Plenum. The Afghan people are rallying their ranks to defend the gains of the revolution, which has opened before them the prospect for advancements along the path of progress and democracy.

AFGHANS FIGHT 'TO PROTECT, AUGMENT' GAINS OF REVOLUTION

LD140843 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 3 August, 1980, carries on page 3 a 2,500-word article by S. Golyakov, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA Editorial Board, entitled "Afghanistan: The People's Will Cannot Be Broken", datelined Kabul-Moscow, July, describing how the Afghan people, in the face of onslaughts from their enemies, are fighting to protect and augment the gains of the revolution. The article includes statements by Afghan Prime Minister Babrak Karmal who said that Washington, Beijing and reactionary Near East regimes are waging an "undeclared war" against Afghanistan, and Afghanistan has become the object of a massive propaganda campaign of unprecedented scale. It is these powers which according to the article are responsible for the smuggling of "bandits and cutthroats" onto Afghan territory. According to the article the revolution's main task is to bring Afghanistan out of the Middle Ages and backwardness inherited from the old regime, and this "undeclared war" on the part of "imperialist reaction" and the "Beijing hegemonists" is the main obstacle on its path. The article concludes that the Soviet Union fully understands the Afghan people's desire to decide their own fate and that, loyal to its international duty, the Soviet Union "gives and will continue to give the friendly Afghan people all-round help and support."

GANDHI ADDRESSES ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION IN NEW DELHI

LD151004 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 15 August, TASS--TASS Correspondent Aleksandr Bokhonko reports:

A mass meeting was held today at the historical Red Fort in the Indian capital on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of India's independence. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi hoisted a tricolor national flag of the republic. Addressing the meeting she expressed India's aspiration to live in peace and friendship with all the peoples, develop with them mutually advantageous cooperation. Indira Gandhi said that India is also extending a hand of friendship to the neighbouring countries. India does not want war. There can be differences between neighbours but they should strive for cooperation with one another. If someone threatens India, it is ready to give rebuff. Let no one think that it is possible to intimidate such a country as India.

The head of the Indian Government expressed concern over the aggravation of the international situation, particularly the continuing arms race and militarization of the Indian Ocean. She stressed that all this cannot but threaten India.

Noting a great success the republic accomplished in the years of independence, the prime minister indicated that nationalistic sentiments have become stronger in some states on recent time, particularly in Assam, and religious communal forces have stepped up their activities. Indira Gandhi urged the people to give a rebuff to the machinations by reaction. It also expressed the determination of her government to eradicate from public life such phenomena as communal strife, caste prejudice and corruption, and to carry out measures to improve the life of the masses.

FORMER INDIAN MINISTER CRITICIZED FOR 'SOVIET THREAT' CLAIMS

LD141355 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Aug 80 p 5

[S. Bulantsev "Rejoinder": "Where Is the Logic?"]

[Text] The unharmonious chorus of those who keep on singing the "Soviet danger" song which everyone is sick of has been joined by another soloist, this time from Delhi. It is former Indian External Affairs Minister A.B. Vajpayee, now chairman of the Bharatiya Janata Opposition Party. He decided to cast aspersions on the Soviet-Indian treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation signed exactly 9 years ago, which, as is known, marked a qualitatively new stage in the development of friendly ties between our countries.

Vajpayee, speaking at a rally on 5 August, expatiated on the threat to India's freedom and independence from the direction of...the Soviet Union. "After the Russians cross the Khyber Pass, it will not take them long to reach the plains of the Ganges and the Jumna," he said to scare his listeners, echoing American-Chinese propaganda.

What grounds did he have for such fabrications? Our country's assistance to the people of Afghanistan and the presence of a limited congingent of Soviet troops there, and also India's friendly relations with the USSR. "Because of India's intimacy with the Soviet Union," A.B. Vajpayee complains, "the Afghans are now suspicious of Indians."

It is odd to hear these words on the lips of Mr ex-Minister. Here is what he said in April 1977: "India's friendship with the Soviet Union is of a principled nature and is not directed against third countries." So why should Indian-Soviet relations now become a pretext for Afghan concern?

"We will never forget that during the severe trials which have more than once fallen to India's lost, our country has always found its only reliable friend in one state alone--the Soviet Union"--again we quote a statement by Vajpayee, this time in April 1978. And again the former minister lacks logic. India could have a reliable friend at a difficult moment, but it seems that the Afghan people have no such right? But both India and Afghanistan have signed appropriate treaties with the Soviet Union, and help is granted when necessary in strict accordance with these treaties.

I would like to recall another statement of the former minister. "Soviet-Indian friendship is firm and stable in nature and does not depend on the changing influences of a complex international situation," he said in September 1978. What is true is true--short-term, opportunist motives are alien to Indian-Soviet friendship. Unfortunately this cannot be said of Vajpayee. It is not becoming for the serious politician he considers himself to be to sing someone else's tune.

INDIAN NAVY CHIEF OF STAFF LEAVES MOSCOW 8 AUGUST

LD141425 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Aug 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Left for Home"]

[Text] Adm R.L. Pereira, chief of staff of the Indian Navy, who was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister, left Moscow for home on 8 August.

Adm R.L. Pereira was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov and other admirals and officers.

PRC ACTIVITIES AGAINST BURMA HIT

LD111834 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Rangoon, 11 August, TASS--TASS correspondent Anatoliy Andreyev reports:

As was reported by the news agency of Burma, NAB, more than 1,100 members of armed anti-government groupings declared renunciation of subversive activities in reply to the peace proposals which were made by Burma's leadership on May 28, this year. The self-disbandment of the main oppositional organizations, which conducts struggle against Burma's Government from the territory of neighbouring Thailand, has become also a great success of the national reconciliation policy announced by the country's President U Ne Win. Leaders of those organizations were compelled to admit that the course of the Burmese Socialist Programme Party, the course of establishing the foundations of a socialist society and strengthening national unity is supported by the overwhelming majority of Burma's population.

The opposite stand on this issue is held, however, by the Chinese leaders, who control large anti-governmental gangs of rebels. On Beijing's instruction, units of left extremists continue committing bandit attacks on town and villages in Burma's north-eastern part, adjacent to the Chinese frontier. The rebels rob the population, smash up state institutions, brutally deal with rural activists. The duplicity of Beijing, which declares in word "the desire to have goodneighbourly relations with Burma", but which in deed continues using rebel gangs for exerting pressure upon the government of the republic and for furthering its hegemonistic goals, is the cause of growing indignation of the public of the country.

POL POT KAMPUCHEAN INFILTRATION CONSEQUENCES 'STILL PERCEPTIBLE'

LD140951 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent B. Vinogradov "Reportage From Kampuchea": "Irreversibility of Changes"]

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh-- Traditionally, Kampuchea's rice granaries were the provinces of Kandal, Siem Reap and Battambang. The most fertile land and the best irrigation systems were there. But even now, 18 months after the country's liberation from the Pol Pot yoke, the consequences of the Maoist henchmen's rule are still perceptible in the fields, especially the traces of their flight from Kampuchea. As they retreated they blew up, bombed and mined dams, canals, barrages and reservoirs. And although the people's power is doing a great deal to restore the ravaged economy, relying on the assistance of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, there are still many problems. And virtually the most serious now is the threat to Kampuchea's peaceful life emanating from Thai territory.

Battambang--Kampuchea's biggest province--is located in the west of the republic. For more than 300 km it borders on Thailand. Highway 5, linking Phnom Penh with the provincial center--Battambang City--has still not been fully restored. You come across damaged sections, and temporary crossings have been thrown across streams to replace dynamited bridges. But the traffic does not stop because of that. Truck convoys ferry from Kompong Som Port the incoming foodstuffs, goods for the population and construction materials. Teams of oxen, cyclists and pedestrians carrying hoes over their shoulders flash past.

From Pursat the road runs parallel with the railroad straight to Battambang. The city station is like every station in the world, both in its architecture and in the prevailing atmosphere. Crowds of passengers with baggage and children in tow sit in the shade, waiting for a train. Here there are peasants traveling to other regions, people on business and refugees recently returned from Thailand. We approach one family and make their acquaintance.

"(Non Sim)," a man in a gray, worn shirt introduces himself. He has a thin, emaciated face, a weak smile, his eyes look at you benevolently and confidently. His wife, a child in her arms, stands next to him. "We are going home, we have not been there for more than 5 years."

He relates that he used to live near Phnom Penh and worked as a wood carver. Pol Pot's men drove his family from their home. They worked in the rice paddies, first near Siem Reap, then near Sisophon in Battambang Province. Three children died from malnutrition and disease. Last year, together with thousands of other peasants, they were forcibly driven into Thailand. They settled in Camp 204 near the village of (Makmun), 2 km from the Kampuchean border. Food arrived irregularly and in miserly quantities. People died of starvation and for want of medical help. Children suffered particularly. Then a priest came to the camp. Interpreters with a knowledge of Western languages were needed. (Non Sim) knew some English, and that helped him obtain work. The missionary was called Robert (Barks). He ordered them to put up a big cross on top of a hill, where he took the people to pray. After a reading from the gospels, alms were handed out. (Barks) boasted to his interpreter that for his work in the camp he had received praise from Rosalynn Carter, the American President's wife, who had visited those places. He heaped curses on the People's Government of Kampuchea and called on them to pin their hopes only on U.S. beneficence.

The camp elder was (Van Saren), a Pol Pot man. He always traveled with an armed guard. They shot anyone he considered suspicious. Their main occupation was speculation in the incoming food. [paragraph continues]

Toward the end of their stay, before they were moved out of the camp, an increasing number of people turned up who had them carry weapons, or urged them to join secret organizations to fight against the Kampuchean Government. They promised money and threatened reprisals if anyone refused and started to cooperate with the people's power.

Since the start of the operation for the "voluntary return of refugees," about 35,000 people have arrived in Battambang Province from Thai territory. The local authorities received them all in an organized way, settling them temporarily in the regions of Sisophon, (Tkhamapuk) and Mongkol Borey. In the very first days food and medical supplies were delivered in accordance with a government decision. After going through the formalities necessary in such cases, people were given the opportunity to choose the site of their permanent residence at their own discretion. Reaction's plans to send in Pol Pot bandits and saboteurs together with the refugees failed. Those who returned immediately pointed out the spies to the security organs. Many Pol Pot men surrendered to the authorities. And the armed bandits got what they deserved. I was informed of this by Chea Sim, Kampuchean minister of interior.

"Pol Pot remnants are still sometimes succeeding in disrupting the peaceful life of the citizens of free Kampuchea," he said. "In some places they kill activists, steal from the population and try to use terrorism to sow fear and create chaos. But they have no base among the people. And they are acting maliciously because they are aware of their own impotence."

It is known that in this provocative activity the reactionaries rely on help from Beijing and Washington. Universal indignation is aroused among the progressive public by the stance of Thailand, which is under the thumb of Beijing and Washington. Time is demonstrating convincingly the irreversibility of the changes taking place in Kampuchea. The peace-loving course implemented by Kampuchea in the international arena is meeting with the approval and understanding of all who value the ideals of peace and the peoples' security. This course is aimed at consolidating peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The principles of peaceful coexistence among states are reflected in the Kampuchean draft constitution published recently for nationwide discussion. India's recognition of the Kampuchean People's Revolution Council is further evidence of the prestige the people's power enjoys abroad.

"Our government," I was told by (Tey Sapfon), director of the SPK NEWS AGENCY, "is prepared to resolve all problems with Thailand by means of talks at any level, anywhere, in any form and as soon as possible, a recent Kampuchean Foreign Ministry memorandum stressed. This has been stated repeatedly in special messages to the Thai authorities and was also recorded in the joint statement of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea at the Vientiane conference. But apparently Thailand cannot make up its mind to display independence and embark on the settlement of relations without the consent of China and the United States."

GREETINGS, COMMENTARIES MARK ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH FRG

Brezhnev, Kosygin Message

LD141131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany;

To His Excellency Mr Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany:

In behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and on our behalf we convey to you and to all citizens of the FRG congratulations and good wisnes on the 10th anniversary of the signing in Moscow of the treaty of 12 August, 1970.

The elapsed years have fully confirmed the historic significance of this treaty which created a solid basis for the normalization and development of Soviet-FRG relations.

The principles of the inviolability of borders and renunciation of the use of force enshrined in the treaty and its clear orientation toward peaceful good-neighborly cooperation have determined the reliable long-term prospects of our countries' mutual relations.

At the same time the conclusion of the Moscow treaty has become an important stage in the radical normalization of the whole situation in Europe and in asserting the relaxation of tension as the leading trend of international development.

The consistent continuation of the policy embodied in the USSR-FRG treaty, in the FRG's treaties with other socialist countries and, subsequently, in the Final Act adopted in Helsinki is today, too, the decisive factor of stability in Europe and a gurantee of durable and prolonged peace on our continent. This was convincingly corroborated by the recent summit talks in Moscow.

We are firmly convinced that, by following the path outlined by the Moscow treaty, our countries will be able to continue improving their cooperation in the interests of international detente and peace and for the good of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the FRG.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin

Gromyko Cable to Genscher

LD141315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "In Connection With Anniversary"]

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko has sent FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher a telegram which says:

"Esteemed Mr Federal Minister,

"Accept congratulations on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the USSR-FRG treaty, which became a turning point in the normalization of the relations between our states and has had a great and positive influence on the situation in Europe.

"Much has been done by the efforts of both countries in the past decade to implement the provisions of the 12 August 1970 Moscow treaty, to create a solid structure of mutually beneficial ties in various spheres and to impart a progressive, dynamic nature to the development of USSR-FRG relations.

"I am confident that, on the basis of the Moscow treaty and the other agreements and understandings reached, our countries will be able to continue along the path of constructive cooperation and make their contribution to consolidating the relaxation of tension. This meets the vital interests of the peoples of both countries and the interests of international peace."

'Important Instrument' for Security

LD141525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by IZVESTIYA correspondent A. Grigoryants "Pegged to the 10th Anniversary of the USSR-FRG Treaty": "Time-Tested"]

[Excerpts] Bonn--The present generation has witnessed a profound shift in relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG. The boundary stone marking the start of the path toward long-term cooperation was laid on 12 August, 1970, when the treaty between the USSR and the FRG was signed in the Kremlin. Enshrining the realities of postwar Europe and the principle of inviolability of existing borders, this document laid the foundation for the development of multifaceted ties and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries.

It is 10 years since that day, a short time, yet how much mutual relations between Moscow and Bonn have changed. "New images of one another have grown through the crust of former, grim years," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium said. "They are based on an understanding of each side's legitimate interests and of the plain fact that good relations between the USSR and the FRG benefit the peoples of the two countries and Europe as a whole."

The Moscow treaty was not the result of a chance concurrence of circumstances. It was an expression of a whole range of objective factors. The USSR's persistent and peace-loving course led to changes in international relations. The cold war course was completely bankrupt. There was a mature awareness in Europe of the need for cooperation and detente. Bonn's policy shift in the direction of realism created prerequisites for opening a new charter in Soviet-West German relations. But far-sightedness, courage and resolution on the part of the leaders responsible for policy-making were needed in order to make something of these opportunities. Looking back over the past decade, the public stresses L.I. Brezhnev's immense contribution to the development of Soviet-West German relations.

The basic milestones in relations between the USSR and the FRG are summit meetings. They have helped fill the Moscow treaty with specific content and have made it possible to jointly ponder and determine the prospects for the future. The results of the recent Moscow meeting between the USSR and FRG leaders were a new a significant contribution to strengthening peace and security, normalizing the international climate and further developing cooperation between the USSR and FRG. "They continue to regard relaxation of tension as necessary, possible and useful and express their desire to contribute in every way to its becoming the leading trend in international relations," the joint communique said.

Questions of military detente and arms limitation occupied a very important place at the Moscow talks. [paragraph continues]

The NATO Brussels decision on the production of new American missiles and their deployment in Western Europe markedly complicated the situation on the continent. Some people in the West only want to place insuperable obstacles in the way of military detente. In the NATO countries the flywheel of the arms race is being vigorously spun and dangerous steps are being taken to upset the balance of forces established in Europe. All this is totally against the interest of strengthening the security of the European states.

During the Moscow talks the Soviet Union put forward a new initiative which makes it possible to overcome the dangerous situation caused by NATO and to prevent detente from being undermined. It is to be hoped that people in the West, including the FRG, will show a sense of responsibility and respond constructively to the Soviet initiatives in the arms limitation and disarmament sphere.

The "Ostpolitik" has many friends in West Germany, but it has many enemies too. The Moscow treaty was signed and implemented despite resistance from the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU). The normalization of relations with the Eastern neighbors signified acknowledgement of the existing realities in Europe. But West German reaction does not like this at all. These people still follow the old ways and adhere to a plan whose correctness even its creator Konrad Adenauer doubted toward the end of his life. Their plan is to aggravate confrontation with the Soviet Union and, with U.S. and NATO support, revise the results of World War II and restore the former frontiers. An illusion? Undoubtedly; but how stubbornly the CDU/CSU is working to implement it. The rightwing forces are unfurling the banner of nationalism and revanchism. They claim the right to "represent the nation," to speak on its behalf and protect its interests. What hypocrisy!

In fact, Germany has already been plunged into the wars "in the name of the honor and benefit of the nation." In an attempt to wipe out the decade of efforts to normalize Soviet-West German relations the CDU/CSU bloc is once again appealing to national interests. Apparently, relations with the USSR may drag the FRG into the "maelstrom of Soviet policy" and pull it away from the United States and NATO. The slanderers try to discredit any contacts and ties with the Soviet Union, claiming that they are a virtual betrayal of national interests. The chancellor's recent trip to Moscow was an occasion for a new propaganda attack by the CDU/CSU leaders.

Ten years after the signing of the treaties with the socialist states they are still opposing good relations with the FRG's Eastern neighbors and hankering after the cold war days.

The decade since the signing of the treaty between the USSR and the FRG has confirmed its strength and vitality. This document is in keeping with both peoples' profound need for peace and good neighborliness. It has shown itself to be a most important instrument for strengthening security and developing cooperation on the continent. There is every reason for celebrating the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Moscow treaty as an important milestone in the history not only of relations between the two countries but also of Europe as a whole.

'Complex Situation' on Anniversary

LD141111 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 32, 8 Aug 80 pp 10-11

[Correspondent K. Karagezyan dispatch: "USSR-FRG: Time-tested"]

[Text] Bonn, August--It is the dead season in Bonn. But somehow no political lull is being felt. The chancellor, even while on vacation is receiving foreign leaders in his private Hamburg residence. And many politicians have disregarded the vacation altogether.

It cannot be helped: The 4-yearly parliamentary elections demand sacrifices. This year they are scheduled for 5 October. Officially the election campaign will start approximately 1 month before then. However, the first poster can already be seen in the streets. Citizens are finding campaign leaflets with increasing frequency in their mailboxes. The parties are propagandizing their programs.

The interparty battles will have to be described later. For now we will just emphasize that questions of preserving peace are proving one of the chief themes in the election debate. More specifically: The question of whether or not the process of easing tension will be continued.

This topic has eclipsed even very important, and sometimes very painful (like the million unemployed, for example) internal political problems. When even the party of F.-J. Strauss who, as a candidate for the chancellorship, represents the entire opposition (but unofficially its extreme right circles), includes the word "peace" in its chief election slogan, this says a lot. It indicates, above all, that anyone who disregards this topic can hardly count on being popular with the voters.

Precisely this circumstance as it were demonstrates most graphically and vividly the lasting significance of the treaty between the USSR and the FRG which has gone down in history as the Moscow treaty. It is now 10 years old. Its signing on 12 August 1970 initiated a turn in Soviet-West German relations.

The conclusion of the treaty paved the way for the normalization of the FRG's relations with other socialist countries: Poland, Czechoslovakia and the GDR. It facilitated the completion of the quadripartite talks on West Berlin. The Soviet-West German treaty also predetermined to a considerable extent the CSCE's success.

And there has been constant development of bilateral relations in very important spheres during the 10 years. In the political sphere the eight summit meetings have been great successes, particularly L.I. Brezhnev's visits to the FRG in 1973 and 1978. In the economic sphere the FRG has taken first place in the USSR's trade with the West and is increasing the pace of business cooperation. As Dr (P. Makhinek), chief of the information department of the Ruhrgas AG concern, told me, for example, talks are currently being held on big new deliveries of Soviet gas to FRG. Progress has also been made in the sphere of cultural ties between the two countries.

Ten years is a round figure and an appreciable time. But right now, visiting the FRG, you sense clearly that it is impossible to mark this date simply, as was the case 5, 3 or 2 years ago or even last year. The point is that it is being marked in an exacerbated international situation. The reason for this exacerbation (they tried to impute it to the USSR by raising a ballyhoo over the events in Afghanistan) lay, in short, in the fact that the West's reactionary and militarist circles tried to give a new boost to the arms race in the illusory hope of achieving military superiority.

It is particularly difficult to achieve such ends in an atmosphere of detente. A cold war climate is better for them. Therefore the good-neighborly relations between countries in West and East Europe and, above all, between the USSR and the FRG became one of the chief targets for the transatlantic and European instigators of the whole campaign.

In recent months the question stood as follows: Will these relations withstand the trial of strength? There were weighty arguments in favor of a positive reply to this question (let us recall the impressive list of cooperation successes in 10 years). But there were also factors opposed to this.

The viewpoints of the USSR and the FRG diverge substantially on a number of important issues. For example, Bonn's approach to the Afghan events is determined by general NATO schemes which have nothing in common with reality. And the USSR is justly critical of the FRG Government's actions in questions of military detente in Europe and of the role which that country has played and is playing in the adoption of NATO's "arms upgrading" decisions. West Germany is in the scandalous position of being the only Common Market country not to participate in the Olympic games.

And so we see both positive and negative examples. But in what form does what happens at government level filter through to ordinary FRG citizens? State agreements alone are not enough to achieve a genuine normalization of relations between two countries. People must learn to understand one another, and for this they must know more about each other. It is the task both of government organs and of the mass news media to assist this. Is this task being fulfilled in the FRG?

It is difficult to answer such a question in one sentence. To start comparisons, it can be said that, yes, more opportunities have arisen in recent years to learn about the Soviet Union. You might recall the flood of newspaper and television information on the eve of and during L.I. Brezhnev's two visits to the FRG. New Soviet literary works have begun to appear more frequently in the FRG.

And yet, if you ask whether there has been a change in the balance of opinions of the so-called "average" West German regarding the USSR and the Soviet people, it has to be stated that there has been no fundamental change. The same anti-Soviet principles which have been inculcated by capitalist states' ruling classes since the moment the Soviet Union was founded and which are still being inculcated are having their effect.

Here is a graphic example. I recently attended a press conference called by the editorial board of the journal KAPITAL. The well-known sociologist Prof Wildenmann reported the results of a preelection opinion poll.

Two questions put to citizens attracted special attention. "Which party, in your opinion, is more capable of improving relations with the Soviet Union?"--Prof Wildenmann asked. Some 75 percent named the Socialist Democratic Party, which has headed the government since the start of the "new Ostpolitik." The importance of the question and the logical nature of the majority of replies leave no room for doubt. But this was immediately followed by another question, formulated as follows: "Which party, in your opinion, is more capable of ensuring defense against a Russian attack?" Here it is not so much the answer as the question that is important, for it contains within itself--as something natural!--the thesis of "the Russians' aggressiveness."

Such is the staple diet with which the West German man in the street is regaled. The FRG ruling circles know perfectly well that no military threat emanates from the USSR. This has even been admitted in moments of frankness by the bellicose opposition leader Strauss. But the "Russian danger" myth is still considered perfectly suitable for propaganda.

A jubilee rally of the so-called "Expatriates Union" was held here recently. In the opinion of (Pichik), leader of the young Social Democrats, this organization is a "school of ideological cadres of revanchism." Nevertheless, the FRG president delivered a speech of welcome at the rally.

The rightwing opposition is putting strong pressure on the government. Not having formulated a single constructive line in the "Ostpolitik" in 10 years, it has become expert at creating all sorts of obstacles. And more than enough has been written recently about Washington's persistent attempts to keep its allies on a tight rein. Even though Carter's policy is dubbed nothing other than "unpredictable" in Bonn's corridors of power, the concept of "Atlantic solidarity" has determined and is now determining many very important FRG decisions.

All this shows the complex situation in which the FRG is approaching the 10th anniversary of the Soviet-West German treaty.

The European public--and not only the European public--awaited with all the more attention the recent Soviet-West German summit meeting in Moscow. And it did not disappoint the hopes. The results of the talks made a real contribution to strengthening peace and security, improving the international climate and further developing cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG.

Special significance is attached to the fact that, despite the growing complexity of the international situation and despite the aforementioned differences on a number of issues, the sides clearly declared that they consider detente necessary, possible and useful. On behalf of the Soviet Union L.I. Brezhnev put forward a number of new ideas and specific proposals aimed at reaching accords on a wide range of international security issues. Satisfaction was aroused by the outcome of the talks on those issues concerning bilateral relations between the USSR and the FRG.

And so, the Moscow treaty has not only stood the test of time but has also preserved its significance for the future. The Soviet Union has been true to these principles throughout the 10 years. And if Soviet-West German relations have sometimes begun to "falter" in recent years, this is not the USSR's fault. As L.I. Brezhnev declared, "We are prepared to widen the already tested roads and to pave new ones to concord and cooperation with the FRG, as well as with other states which desire this."

Brandt Cited

LD141145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Firm Basis for Cooperation"]

[Text] Bonn, 10 Aug--"The Moscow treaty between the FRG and the USSR whose 10th anniversary falls 12 August was an important contribution to the easing of tension in Europe. This treaty and the FRG Government's Ostpolitik associated with it have increased our country's foreign policy independence and international prestige," W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of German [SPD], said in an interview with DPA.

The policy of normalizing relations and cooperation with the East European states, in which the Moscow treaty plays a key role, has helped to turn Europe into a continent of relative stability, Brandt stressed. It is highly noteworthy that this situation is maintained even under the conditions of the current world tension. The USSR-FRG treaty opened up the opportunity for other West European countries to develop cooperation with their Eastern neighbors. Thus this treaty has shown itself to be very useful for our part of the world.

The SPD chairman rated highly the significance of USSR-FRG trade and economic cooperation. Economic cooperation, he said, accords with the two sides' interests. The long-term nature of the foreign economic relations between the FRG and the USSR also has important political significance. In developing cooperation in this way both sides are demonstrating that they are fully determined not to succumb to the fluctuations in the political situation.

UK 'NEUTRALIZATION' COVER FOR 'INTERFERENCE' IN AFGHANISTAN

LD141401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Skosyrev dispatch under rubric "From Our Own Correspondents": "Tories' Risky Game"]

[Text] London--In June S.A. Gailani, one of the Afghan rebels' ringleaders, visited London and met with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs D. Hurd, and also with other officials.

About 6 weeks have passed since then, and the outlines of British policy have become clearer. THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH reports that weapons and ammunition sold by Britain to certain Arab countries are immediately shipped from there to the mercenaries who are raiding the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. At the present time the weapons deliveries are not widely advertised here: After all, London pays lipservice to the idea of settling the problems surrounding Afghanistan by diplomatic means.

But it looks as though even this camouflage will shortly be discarded. A proposal that Britain begin to give direct military aid to Afghan counterrevolution has been submitted for Parliament's consideration. In an editorial THE TIMES even listed the types of missiles and machineguns it is planned to move to Afghanistan's borders.

Some time ago British diplomacy put forward a "plan for the neutralization of Afghanistan" as a means of resolving the crisis. The facts cited above are evidence that this plan is actually a cover for military interference in a sovereign state's internal affairs. The gentlemen on the banks of the Thames are playing a risky game. They should not forget that the arming of gangs opposing Afghanistan's legitimate government is described in international law as aggression.

CARRINGTON LATIN AMERICA TRIP CALLED 'UNSUCCESSFUL'

LD141621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 80 p 5

[Arkadiy Maslennikov "Commentator's Column": "Calculations and Miscalculations"]

[Text] London--British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has returned from a 10-day trip to Brazil, Mexico, Barbados and Venezuela. [paragraph continues]

The British press writes that the head of the British Foreign Office pursued broad economic and political goals in choosing the itinerary for his first visit to Latin America.

Britain, once the Latin American countries' main trade and economic partner, is now losing ground not only to the United States, but also to rivals such as the FRG, Japan and Italy. This is especially keenly felt on the British Isles today, when the country's deficit in economic exchange with its main trade partners--the EEC states and the United States--is growing. London's political relations with Latin American states are in no better shape. A group of young independent states whose governments seek to pursue an independent foreign policy course has emerged in the process of the revolutionary changes enveloping the region.

To strengthen Britain's shaken economic and political positions and to try to knock together something like a "holy alliance" against progressive forces in Latin America--that was the main task the British foreign minister was resolving during his trip.

However, the talks held in the Latin American capitals showed that the British guest and his hosts were mostly speaking different languages.

Carrington largely pressed for increased British capital investment in the countries that received him, and also for the need to combat the "communist danger." For their part the Latin American countries' representatives emphasized the adverse consequences of the trade protectionism practices by Britain and its Western allies and the latter's stubborn refusal to make concessions on vital issues of the relations between capitalist and developing countries.

Nor did Carrington's calls for the pooling of efforts in the struggle against communism in Latin America evoke enthusiasm in the Latin American capitals.

The trip by the head of the foreign office was unsuccessful primarily because the Tories' political forecasters are still gearing themselves exclusively to an atmosphere of cold war, ignoring the fresh winds of change, particularly in Latin America.

COUP CONSPIRATORS, OTHERS EXECUTED IN TEHRAN

LD150946 Moscow TASS in English 0817 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 15 Aug, TASS--As the Tehran Radio announced, another 15 people who took part in the conspiracy aimed at overthrowing the present regime in Iran were executed by firing squad today. Among them was one of the leaders of the conspiracy, Sa'id Mahdiyun, former commander of Iran's Air Force. More than 60 people have already been executed on charges of attempting coup d'etat.

The executions of Yusof Khoshkish, former director of the National Bank of Iran, who was charged with embezzling the people's riches in the period of the shah's regime, of the former commandant of Evin Prison, and one of agents of the shah's secret police SAVAK were also announced.

RAJA'I CITED ON CONDITIONS FOR HOSTAGES SETTLEMENT

LD150926 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 80 p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Iran's Stance"]

[Text] Ankara, 12 August--Reports from Tehran say that Iran's Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i has stated that the new government will be formed before 20 August.

The question of the release of the American hostages will be decided in the general context of Iranian-American relations, which remain tense because of the actions of the American authorities, who dealt violently with a peaceful demonstration by Iranian students in Washington.

As a condition for a settlement of the hostages problem Iran is demanding the return of the wealth plundered by the former shah and the abandonment by the United States of interference in the country's internal affairs.

DISBANDING OF IRAN-BASED ANTI-AFGHAN GROUP NOTED

LD141523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Trail Leads to CIA"]

[Text] Damascus, 11 August--The Jami'at-e Eslami counterrevolutionary organization, which operated against Afghanistan from Iran's territroy, so the press reports, has been disbanded since its links with the CIA have been revealed and the facts about the Americans' use of members of this organization in activities directed against Khomeyni's regime have come to light. It transpires that the organization's leadership includes the American agent Rabbani, who maintains contact with counterrevolutionary organizations in Peshawar.

According to information received here, Rabbani had a meeting with high-ranking Egyptian representatives during which there was discursion of the situation in Iran and of aiding the organization with weapons to fight against Afghanistan from Iran's territory and to mount subversive operations on the territory of Iran itself. This aid was promised on the Egyptian side. In particular, Cairo intends to send military specialists to train the agents the organization sends onto Afghanistan's territory, who at the same time carry out subversive functions on the territory of Iran itself.

SOLTAN: ISRAELI JERUSALEM DECISION 'ECHO' OF CAMP DAVID

LD142043 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] Israel's decision to make Jerusalem its eternal and undivided capital has evoked stormy protests in the Arab world and elsewhere. The issue is to be discussed by the Security Council on Friday. The draft resolution before the council calls for applying sanctions against Israel.

There is a measure of nervousness in the West European capitals, as they have to decide what to do: to yield to Washington's demand not to pry into Middle East affairs or to back the talk about the need for a new peace initiative with a firm stand in keeping with United Nations resolutions. Washington is nervous too. The Carter administration's double-faced policy of courting the Arab countries on the one hand and giving unreserved support to Israel on the other is encountering snags which threaten its entire Middle East strategy.

What makes the Jerusalem issue so acute is not only the fact that Israel has committed another act of violence and insulted the Arabs' religious feelings by annexing the Arab part of the city in defiance of the United Nations decisions. The annexation of East Jerusalem is an act sharply deteriorating the situation in the Middle East, dangerous as it is. Israel seems to be deliberately starting military conflagration in the region. The responsibility for its aggressive policy rests in an equal, if not greater, measure with the United States. It is the echo of the separate Camp David agreement that can now be heard in the Middle East. The deal undermined the mechanism of a peace settlement, which envisaged the holding of a conference with the United States and the Soviet Union as its cochairmen and with the participation of all parties concerned on an equal footing, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Camp David deal became the basis for establishing a military-political alliance between the United States, Israel and Egypt--an alliance directed against Arab countries. The United States not only supplies Israel and Egypt with arms, it also uses Tel Aviv to exert pressure on the Arab countries and destabilize the situation in the Middle East in order to justify American armed intervention. The situation in the region is threatening to develop into a military confrontation. Urgent measures are therefore needed to curb the Israeli aggressor. The Soviet Union believes that the Middle East settlement can be based only on the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem, on implementing the Palestinian people's inalienable right to self-determination and statehood and on ensuring the right of all countries in the region to security and independence.

GORSHKOV VISIT, TALKS IN ETHIOPIA REPORTED

LD141509 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Aug 80 p 3

[Rear Adm V. Kozlov report on July visit to Ethiopia by Soviet military delegation headed by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, commander of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister: "Cordial Meetings in Ethiopia"]

[Excerpt] The central event of the visit was the meeting between Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union Gorshkov and Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam. In a detailed conversation, the leader of the Ethiopian revolution expressed gratitude to the Soviet people, their government, the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for their great assistance and their substantial contribution to the cause of defending the Ethiopian revolution. After listening attentively to a briefing from the head of our delegation on recent events in our country and the Soviet Armed Forces' combat training, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam spoke of the revolution's tasks at the present stage; its first successes and the difficulties the Ethiopian people have met with in creating a new life and at the same time defending their revolutionary gains.

On the same day there was a meeting and talk with the defense minister, Brig Gen Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, and other Ethiopian military leaders. They shared their plans on the transformation of the revolutionary army. The chief of the Naval College in Asmara city spoke of the need constantly to improve the training of national military cadres. The conditions of acceptance and training procedures at that educational institution have now been changed. The college existed before the revolution and was intended for the privileged classes.

After a brief stop we flew to the city and Red Sea port of Massawa. Some 2 years ago this ancient port was nearly cut off from the rest of the country by counterrevolutionary forces. The city's inhabitants suffered privations through lack of fresh water and food. Our delegation was greeted warmly by the city residents. Here, too, there was a meeting with Ethiopian naval seamen.

Traces of shelling are still visible in the streets of Massawa. Workers are working energetically everywhere, eliminating damage and restoring the port installations. Soviet ships delivering goods here for the country's needs are berthed in the moorings.

We left Massawa with a profound impression from our warm meeting with the city residents and naval seamen, who are fully determined to defend with honor their revolutionary motherland's sea borders.

CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MALAGASY PARTY CONGRESS

LD141447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Departure of CPSU Delegation"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence (AKFM) a CPSU delegation headed by V.F. Konnov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chairman of the RSFSR's Committee of People's Control, has left for Antananarivo to participate in the work of the Ninth AKFM Congress.

CPSU SENDS MESSAGE TO VENEZUELAN CP CONGRESS

LD141003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] To the Sixth Communist Party of Venezuela [PCV] Congress:

Dear Comrades

The CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal greetings to the delegates to the Sixth PCV Congress and through you to all Venezuelan communists.

Soviet communist are in solidarity with the PCV's struggle for the cause of the working class, the vital interests of all working people and democratic freedoms. The PCV is marching in the vanguard of the country's patrotic forces, seeking their cohesion on the platform of the defense of national independence, the pursuit of an independent foreign policy, the assertion of Venezuela's sovereignty over its natural resources, and resistance to the international corporations' neocolonialist designs.

The Soviet Union knows well that the Venezuelan communists consistently defend the unity of the international communist movement and advocate close cooperation among the fraternal parties. Loyal to their internationalist traditions, they are exposing the provocative campaigns against socialist Cuba and invariably support the peoples of Latin America and other parts of the world in their struggle for freedom and independence and against imperialist diktat. They resolutely condemn imperialism's aggressive plans aimed at resurrecting the cold war and intensifying the arms race.

The Soviet communists rate highly your party's principled line toward the all-round development of ties with the CPSU and the consolidation of friendship among the Soviet and Venezuelan peoples and your tireless work to expose anti-Sovietism and anticommunism which in Venezuela as everywhere else are used by the reactionary forces to conceal their antipopular policy.

The CPSU Central Committee wishes the Venezuelan communists successes in their noble activity for the people's welfare.

Long live the PCV!

Long live Marxism-Leninism--the mighty ideological weapon of working people of all countries!

[Signed] the CPSU Central Committee

'PEACEMAKERS MASK' CONCEALS U.S. INTERFERENCE IN EL SALVADOR

LD131527 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Aug 80 p 3

[Capt V. Roshchupkin "International Notes": "Pentagon 'Peacemakers'"]

[Text] Col J. Gutierrez, ringleader of the Salvadoran Military Junta, has stated: "We are the key to the region. If El Salvador falls, Central America falls."

Thus from the lips of a "gorilla" we have an extremely significant indication of the place the United States assigns to this small country in its Latin American policy. And in order to prevent the "fall of El Salvador" (that is, of the junta) Washington has of late been interfering increasingly actively in the country's internal affairs.

The events taking place there are being used as the pretext for interference. As is well known, the reactionary junta is waging a real war against the Salvadoran people. Soldiers are barbarously exterminating the peaceful population and aircraft are destroying entire villages with bombs and napalm. Even American Ambassador R. White has admitted that a group of high-ranking people in the country regards terror and the murder or torture of oppositionists as the only method of settling the political problems.

However, while the American ambassador has been "waxing indignant," the Salvadoran Junta has moved additional subunits of punitive forces equipped with American weapons, and also American-produced artillery and helicopter gunships into the area where the people's self-defense forces are operating. Five thousand soldiers are continuing to terrorize peasants in the north of the country, near the border with Honduras. And the punitive forces are led by American military advisers, who have bloody experience of operations to "pacify" the peaceful Vietnamese population.

Despite the mass terror, the Salvadoran patriots' resistance has not been broken. What is more, it has been increasing lately. The partisan forces that have set themselves the aim of overthrowing the junta are in the process of consolidating. The junta "is holding out only thanks to the United States," Enrique Alvarez Cordova, chairman of the El Salvador Revolutionary Democratic Front, stressed. "The United States must cease its interference here. Let El Salvador make its own history itself."

But Washington does not want that. More, it fears it. It is taking feverish measures to prevent such an outcome. Plans for an invasion of El Salvador are being hatched to this end. The Latin American press has already reported that the United States is trying to knock together from the armies of certain countries in the region an expeditionary corps in order to "keep the peace" and suppress disturbances in Central America and the Caribbean. DIARO DE CARACAS has pointed out that the first task of the "peacemaking" corps will be intervention in El Salvador to "prevent yet another revolution in Latin America."

The criminal U.S. plans to implement an invasion of El Salvador were exposed on 7 August by the country's Revolutionary Democratic Front. According to the front's information, the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff and the headquarters of the U.S. Joint Command in Central and South American zone are planning to use the American ground forces in Panama for the invasion.

There is a special gamble on naval forces. A group of nine American warships is now being transferred from the Caribbean to the Pacific. As the statement circulated by the patriots indicates, it includes the aircraft carrier independence and several landing ships with more than 2,000 Marines aboard. The Pentagon's police strike force--the Marines--is also threatening El Salvador from Panamanian territory, ready to attack the country at any time.

The latest U.S. "shows of strength" in the Caribbean should also be viewed in the light of these sinister preparations. AP reports that large-scale maneuvers of the so-called Caribbean Task Force have just been held in the region of Vieques Island, which is part of Puerto Rico. According to AP, 3,000 U.S. Army, Air Force and Navy servicemen took part in them. The exercises began shrouded in the strictest secrecy. But it was not possible to conceal the landing of a large force stated during them. And a U.S. Navy spokesman admitted that the exercises' task was to rehearse methods of "coordinated action by the various troop contingents forming the Caribbean Task Force to capture enemy territory." It is not hard to see what territory he had in mind.

These days the Pentagon is also strenously rattling the saber in another region of the Caribbean--off the shores of Colombia. Maneuvers by a large U.S. Navy formation are taking place there. According to press reports, their task is to support the planned invasion of El Salvador and to intimidate the other Latin American countries.

That is the true face of the Pentagon strategists, which they are trying to hide neneath the mask of peacemakers.

USSR AIDE DENIES CREDIT TERMS FOR PERU 'TOUGH, UNFAIR'

LD141325 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Aug 80 p 3

[A. Moiseyev commentary: "So Who Profits?"]

[Text] Soviet-Peruvian relations have developed very successfully in recent years. The new government of that country, which acceded to power recently, has also declared its intention to maintain good relations with the USSR.

The agreement on the construction of the large-scale "Olmos" irrigation and hydro-electric complex in Peru with the help of Soviet specialists as an important landmark in our cooperation.

However, certain political circles in Peru have made use of the change of power to mount a campaign against the "Olmos" project. They maintain that the terms on which the Soviet Union provides credit to finance the construction are "tough," "unfair" and therefore unacceptable to Peruvians. The new government is being recommended to reject Soviet aid and seek "more advantageous partners" (meaning Western ones).

"Is the construction of the 'Olmos' complex really advantageous to the USSR alone?"--SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA's correspondent put this question to V.G. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

"Of course not. The agreement has an equal and mutually advantageous basis. The project provides for part of the flow of the rivers on the eastern slopes of the Andes to be used to generate electricity and irrigate the arid lands of Peru's Pacific coast. It has been calculated that the commissioning of 'Olmos' and the opening up of new lands will enable Peruvians additionally to obtain up to 250,000 tons of corn and sorgum, 50,000 tons of rice, 350,000 tons of sugarcane, 250,000-300,000 tons of fruit and vegetables and more than 700,000 tons of fodder crops a year. Hydroelectric power stations will generate up to 2.5 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity a year. In addition, construction of the complex will help to reduce the level of unemployment in Peru: Its project will employ several thousand workers."

It should especially be emphasized that Soviet organizations have agreed to supply Peru with equipment and to finance the construction of "Olmos" on preferential terms. They have offered the Peruvians deferred payments over 10 years at a compound interest rate of 6.5 percent per annum. This is one of the lowest interest rates on the world market for projects of this sort.

The facts and figures graphically attest that the realization of the "Olmos" project would make an important contribution to strengthening our countries' good cooperation.

KULIKOV NOTES ARMENIAN CONTRIBUTIONS AT YEREVAN MEETING

LD141011 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 9 Aug 80 pp 1,2

[ARMENPRESS report: "Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov Meets With Voters"]

[Text] On 7 August the working people of Spandaryanskiy Electoral Okrug in Yerevan met with USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense and commander in chief, Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, in the Stanislavskiy State Russian Drama Theater.

Comrade V.G. Kulikov was joined in the presidium by L.N. Nersesyan, first secretary of Yerevan Gorkom; Col Gen O.F. Kulishev, commander, Red-Banner Transcaucasus Military District; Maj Gen A.I. Shirinkin, member, Military Council and chief, Red-Banner Transcaucasus Military District Political Directorate; M.M. Davtyan, chief of an Armenian CP Central Committee section; and others.

Opening the meeting, G. Ye. Asatryan, first secretary of Spandaryanskiy Raykom, noted that since the USSR Supreme Soviet election, industrial enterprise and construction workers have achieved significant successes in implementing the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress.

Comrade V.G. Kulikov took the floor. He was warmly greeted.

The working people of our vast Soviet land, he said, are currently working in the conditions of a general growth of political and labor activeness brought about by the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum decisions and are developing widespread socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th party congress.

Communists and all working people, including the armed forces troops, warmly and wholeheartedly approve and unanimously support the CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions, the party's domestic and foreign policy and the practical activity of its Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Soviet people are rightly proud of their successes, guided by the Communist Party, they have created a mighty economic and defense potential and a modern science and culture which are providing favorable opportunities for solving the growing number of ever more complex tasks in communist building. They view the future with optimism, full of confidence that the tasks advanced by the party will be fulfilled. During the current 5-year plan a lot of hard work has been done whose fruits will be fully revealed in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

At the plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed that every effort must be made to successfully fulfill and overfulfill the plan for the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan, to commission promptly projects in progress and to ensure the stable working of the national economy in 1981-the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Soviet Armenia, whose 60th anniversary will be celebrated on 29 November this year, is making a weighty contribution to communist building. Its services are acknowledged by all Soviet people, by our party and government. [paragraph continues]

The five important motherland awards--three orders of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution and the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples--glittering on the republic's banner symbolize the sources of the Armenian SSR's rebirth, happiness and prosperity and all its victories and gains. Armenia today is a republic with a multisector industry in which hundreds of enterprises operate at a modern technical and production organization standard. It should be noted that it has achieved particularly high results in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

For the fourth year in succession the republic was awarded a CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner for high results in all-union socialist competition in 1979.

A big contribution to the republic's successes was made by the working people of its capital, above all those of Spandaryanskiy Rayon, which is the leading Yerevan rayon in socialist competition.

Our party, V.G. Kulikov said, continues in all its activity to devote unflagging attention to foreign policy matters. It has spared no effort and will continue to spare no effort to maintain and strengthen peace, to preserve detente and support the peoples' right to free and independent development. "Peace," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, "is something of permanent value for mankind. The banner of peace and cooperation among the peoples was raised by V.I. Lenin. We will remain loyal to this banner." As a result of the multifaceted and vigorous activity of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries, relying on the growth of the socialist countries' economic and defense might, a normalization of the international situation was achieved in the seventies. In the process of detente peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems strengthened and began to put on concrete economic and political flesh.

However, recently aggressive imperialist forces have counterposed to these positive processes a policy dictated by reluctance to face the realities of the modern world. Imperialism wants to inhibit the objective process of world renewal.

Behind the hyprocritical screen of the Afghan events and slander about the "Soviet military danger," the Washington leaders have begun a new and unprecedented round in the arms race.

In this complex international situation our party's Central Committee and the Soviet state are displaying truly Leninist restraint, firmness and principle in upholding and pursuing the course toward maintaing peace and safeguarding the Soviet people's security and international security in general.

Under conditions where a real military danger to the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries persists, our party and government are forced to combine struggle for peace and international security with all-round strengthening of the country's defense might and armed forces. Under Communist Party leadership and as a result of the Soviet people's selfless labor, our army and navy have in recent years been raised to a qualitatively new level in their progress toward combat perfection. Today all branches of the armed forces possess first-class weapons and combat equipment and are provided with all they need for the purposes of living, combat training and military service.

On behalf of the Ministry of Defense Collegium permit me, V.G. Kulikov said, to express sincere gratitude to the Armenian CP Central Committee, the republican Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, local party and soviet organs, military commissariats and working people's collectives for the great concern and attention they have displayed for the personnel of the Transcaucasus Military District stationed on the republic's territory, and also for their fine organization of work on military-patriotic education.

In the United combat family of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces the troops of the Soviet Army are fulfilling the important and honorable international tasks of ensuring the collective defense of the entire socialist community.

The meeting was addressed by Armenian Supreme Soviet Deputy K. Smbatyan, leading workers at the Garun sewn goods production association; L. Valesyan, rector of the Armenian Kh. Abovyan Teaching Institute; M. Matevosyan, director of a wine-making combine, and republican People's Artiste N. Simonyan. They said that in response to the Communist Party and Soviet Government's concern for strengthening peace and increasing the Soviet state's economic and defense might the working people of Spandaryanskiy Rayon, like all working people of Soviet Armenia, will continue to direct all their efforts toward fulfilling the targets of the final year and the 5-year plan as a whole by developing socialist competition and will greet the 26th Congress of the Leninist CPSU with new labor gifts.

Kulikov Departure

LD141009 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 9 Aug 80 p 2

[ARMENPRESS report: "Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov Departs"]

[Text] On 6 August Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense and commander in chief, Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, left Yerevan for Moscow.

Comrade V.G. Kulikov was seen off at the airport by F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian Council of Ministers; G.N. Andreyev, second secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee; L.N. Nersesyan, first secretary of Yerevan Party Gorkom; Col Gen O.F. Kulishev, commander, Red-Banner Transcaucasus Military District; Maj Gen A.I. Shirinkin, member, Military Council and chief, Red-Banner Transcaucasus Military District Political Directorate; L.S. Shustko; M.M. Davtyan, chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee administrative organs section, and other officials.

PRESIDIUM REPLACES RETIRING BELORUSSIAN TRADE MINISTER

LD141409 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 5 Aug 80 p 3

["Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on the Belorussian SSR Trade Minister"]

[Text] The Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

1. To relieve Comrade Nikolay Petrovich Malochko from his duties as Belorussian SSR trade minister in connection with his retirement.

2. To appoint Comrade Nikolay Alekseyevich Stashenko Belorussian SSR trade minister.

[Signed] I. Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Ye. Chagina, secretary of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Minsk, 4 August 1980.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 13, 14 AUGUST

LD150148 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 13 and 14 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

13 August

In Estonia a total of one and a half times more hay has been produced this year as compared to last year. (0500 GMT)

Harvesting of grain has ended in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, where about 1 million tons of grain have been delivered to the elevators. One-third of the harvest is strong and valuable wheat. (1000 GMT)

14 August

In Stavropolskiy Kray 1.86 million tons of grain have been delivered to the state. Chimkentskaya and Dzhambulskaya oblasts in Kazakhstan have completed harvesting of cereals, and cutting and threshing is nearly over in Alma-Atinskaya and Kurganskaya oblasts. In Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast grain occupies over 16 million hectares. Weather had been wet at first in the virgin lands. In Tselinogradskaya Oblast July winds have "dried out" the grain, making harvesting "very difficult." (0545 GMT)

Machine operators in Kazakhstan today began reaping grain crops on the fifth million hectare. They are daily reaping and threshing more than 200,000 hectares of wheat and barley. In Kustanayskaya and Turgayskaya oblasts the grain crops are already being put into swatches. In Udmurtskaya ASSR, efficient organization of harvesting is ensuring minimum losses in time and grain. The reaping of rye, which covers one-third of the area under grain crops, is now completed. Harvesting of grain has begun in Altayskiy Kray. Farm workers have pledged to complete the harvest of over 4 million hectares in 12-14 working days. (0700 GMT)

In Orlovskaya Oblast, Mtsenskiy Rayon farmers have decided to sell 303,000 tons of grain crops to the state. The first thousands of tons have already been delivered to procurement points. (0905 GMT)

In Krasnodarskiy Kray, 2.8 million tons of grain crops have been delivered, 90 percent of which is strong and valuable winter wheats. In Saratovskaya Oblast, cutting of grain has begun on the last, fourth, million hectares. In Orenburgskaya Oblast, grain crops have been cut on 3 million hectares and threshed on 2 million hectares. The harvest is nearly over in southern and central rayons of the oblast. (1200 GMT)

In Odesskaya Oblast 750,000 hectares of grain crops have already been mowed, which is 87 percent of the entire area of winter and spring crops. In Kuybyshevskaya Oblast 1 million hectares of grain crops, almost half the total area, have been threshed. Over 4 million hectares of grain crops have been mowed in Kazakhstan. (1600 GMT)

EASTERN RAYONS OF ALTAY REPORT ON GRAIN HARVEST

LD141300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] All the eastern rayons of Altay have begun reaping grain. Here in the foothills the sowings of the early-ripening crops of rye and winter wheat are concentrated. The rural workers of Uzbekistan and Turkmenia have begun harvesting corn for grain. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration grain and pulse crops have been reaped in the country on 38 percent of the crop area. Among the oblasts whose farms are carrying out shock harvest work Uralskaya, Aktyubinskaya and Kustanayskaya have been cited. Sown and natural grasses have been cut on three-quarters of the whole area. Laboratory analyses have shown that an especially large amount of high-quality fodder has been harvested in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Kirgizia.

SHEVARDNADZE VISITS GEORGIAN GRAPE-GROWING AREA

LD120849 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Jul 80 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "The Grape Harvest Is Not Far Away: Inspection by Republican Party and Government Leaders of Georgia's Vineyards"]

[Excerpt] E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, visited Terzholskiy Rayon. He inspected the vineyards of Rupotskiy vine growing sovkhoz, the kolkhozes in the villages of Etseri, Alisubani and Sazano and other farms. Approving the labor of the Terzholskiy Rayon viticulturalists, who have launched a competition for the achievement of high production indicators--for the sale to the state of 24,000 tons of grapes of the tsolikauri and tsitska varieties as against the planned 21,000 tons--at the same time he noted the shortcomings which exist in the sector's development. This refers above all to the excessive thinness of the plantings, and the elimination of this will provide the opportunity to increase their yield considerably.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze stressed the need for a more active struggle for high quality raw material and for obtaining an end product of the top varieties.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze also visited the bridge under construction over the Kvirila River and the construction site of a champagne combine--a whole complex for the production of champagne-type wines and cognacs. The first phase of this project--for the primary processing of grapes--will be commissioned this season, by the start of the grape harvest.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze was given a warm reception by young Leninists at the Sapovnela Pioneer camp. Here children of grain growers from Atbasarskiy Rayon in Kazakhstan's Tselinogradskaya Oblast, with whom the Terzholskiy Rayon working people have engaged in competition for 2 years now, are spending the summer together with children of Terzholskiy Rayon working people.

Taking part in the inspection of the republic's vineyards were Comrades P.G. Gilashvili, A.N. Inauri, D.I. Patiashvili, S.Ye. Khabeishvili and Zh. K. Shartava.

UKRAINE: COARSE FODDER HARVESTED, STORED

AU141027 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0810 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Summary from poor reception] According to the Ukrainian Central Statistical Administration, by 11 August natural and sown grasses had been gathered in the Ukraine from 5.4 million hectares. Farms had procured 2.9 million tons of hay, more than 13 million tons of green grass preserve and stacked 9 million tons of straw. The stocks of coarse fodder by that day had totaled 25 million tons, or 48 percent of the target. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Volynskaya, Zakarpatskaya, Zhitomirskaya, Kievskaya, Lvovskaya and Khmelnitskaya oblasts have only procured 20 percent of the hay needed, and in Vinnitskaya, Cherovitskaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya and Chernigovskaya oblasts, 50 percent. Straw still remains to be stacked from 1.4 million hectares.

PRIMORSKIY KRAY HARVEST FIGURES REPORTED

SK150413 Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Summary] A total of 15,700 hectares still remain to be mowed and 20,300 hectares to be threshed in Primorskiy Kray. Work is progressing slowly in Dalnerechenskiy, Pozharskiy, Krasnoarmeyskiy and Kirovskiy rayons and in Lesozavodsk sovkhozes. Apparently harvesting will only be completed towards the end of this week. The sale of grain crops to the state has improved, with 90 percent of the grain delivered to the receiving centers. However, harvesting of hay and plowing of land for autumn sowing is still lagging and the gap between threshing and stacking of hay totals some 70,000 hectares. The weathermen forecast rain, after which some of the unharvested hay can no longer be used as fodder. So far only 50,000 hectares of land for autumn sowing have been plowed, or less than 30 percent of the total area. To date nearly 20,000 tons of vegetables have been sold to the state and cities and industrial areas have been receiving enough vegetables, except for tomatoes. There is an abundance of tomatoes in the fields, but people line up for them in the cities because there are not enough people to pick tomatoes on the farms.